

F

419

.H8D94



Class _____

Book _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT



THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA
Owned by the
United States Government
and under its direct supervision

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned by the

United States Government,

And Under

Its Direct Supervision.

350

6

62

CONTENTS
TOWNSEND GENERAL PASSENGER AND TOURIST
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

5

RELATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY
WALTER B. TOWNSEND

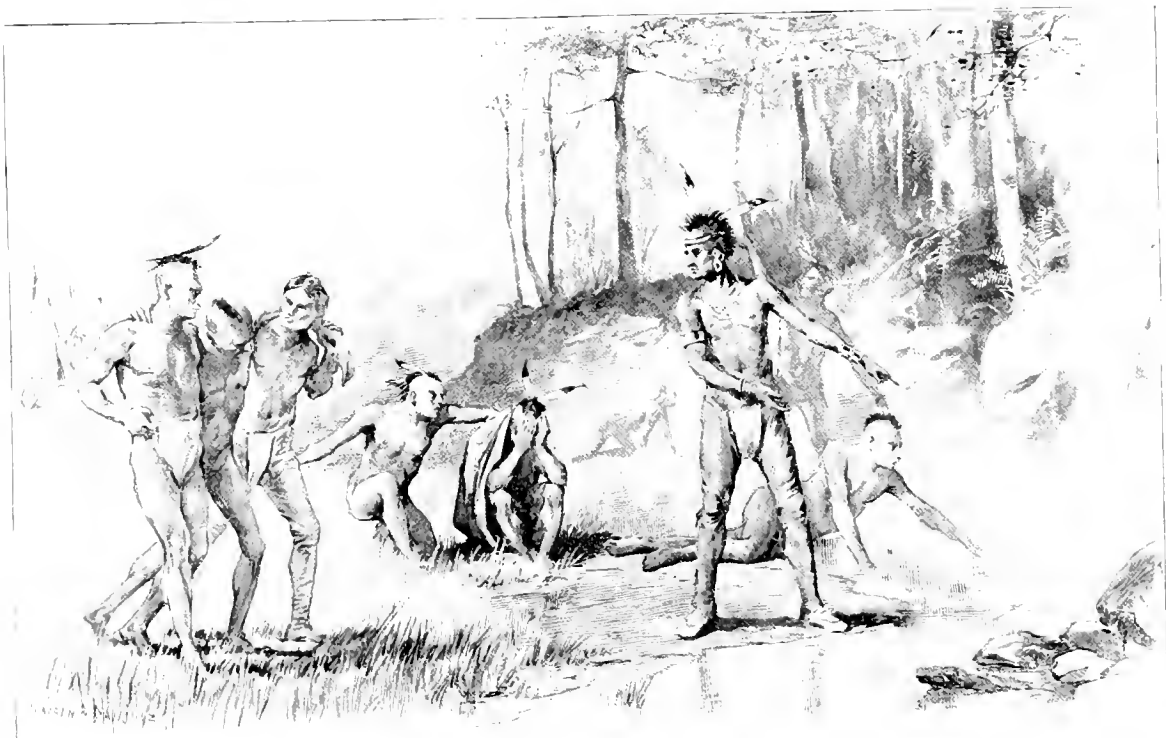
Legends and Myths

of the

Hot Springs of Arkansas.



THE story of the Hot Springs of Arkansas begins far back in the realms of legend and tradition, long before the white man had set foot upon the shores of the New World. The earliest explorers of the Western Continent had no sooner acquired means of intelligent communication with the natives, than they began to hear rumors and marvellous tales of a land far in the interior, where, hidden away in the deep recesses of the mountains, was a lake of hot water, fed by crystal fountains bursting from the earth, whose waters bestowed upon those who drank and bathed in them the priceless boon of health and vigor—even of eternal youth. One tradition prevalent among the Indians told how the Great Spirit came to grant this blessing to his children, the powerful nation of Kanawagas. It related that after years of prosperity and abundance, during which this tribe became mighty above the others, a terrible disease suddenly appeared in their midst, which spread with fatal rapidity. Nearly all the strong men were stricken and helpless, the hunters forsook the chase, the warpath was deserted and desolation reigned everywhere. The old and wise men said the Great Spirit was offended because in the arrogance of their power and prosperity they had forgotten and turned away from him. As nothing but pure, cool water seemed to in any measure



THE WATERS TURNING HOT

allay their sufferings, the survivors of the tribe, as by a common impulse, dragged themselves, the stronger assisting the weaker, to a secluded valley, where the waters gushed forth in a sparkling stream from numerous springs on the mountain sides. Here they offered sacrifices and inflicted self tortures for day after day in their efforts to appease the wrath of the Great Spirit and induce him to restore their health and strength. At last their supplications were heard. One day, just before sundown, thin wreaths of vapor were seen to issue with the water from the springs, the streamlet at their feet first became warm—then hot. Many thought their only means of relief was now cut off; but the wise men saw in the wonderful transformation an end to all their afflictions. They announced that the Great Spirit had breathed his healing breath into the waters, and ordered all to bathe and drink thereof freely. This was done and the cure was marvellous and complete; the invigorated warriors bestowing the name of "No-wa-san-lon," or Breath of Healing, upon the springs by which name they were known forever afterward.

These stories, and similar ones, came to the ears of old Juan Ponce de Leon, Governor of the Island of Porto Rico, in the earlier years of the sixteenth century. At this time the belief in the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life, was widespread throughout all Europe. The occult society of the Rosierucians was at the zenith of its power and influence, and its claim to the possession of the secret of eternal life was everywhere credited. What wonder, therefore, that the old Spanish Governor should place implicit confidence in the truth of these Indian tales, and that, animated by the prospect of renewing his youthful vigor, he should at once set out in quest of the Fountain of Life. Accordingly, in March, 1512, we find this battle-scarred veteran of a hundred wars at the head of an expedition landing upon the coast of Florida, which he reached on Easter Sunday. Taking possession of the country in the name of the King of Spain, and naming it Florida, in honor of the day, as well as on account of the multiplicity of beautiful flowers and semi-tropical trees on every hand, he at once began his quest for the



THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Fountain of Youth, searching everywhere, questioning every native, but receiving always the same disappointing answer: "Beyond you is the stream you seek." Discouraged at last, he returned disconsolate to his island home, but only for the purpose of fitting out a more extensive expedition, which would give better promise of success. Glowing reports of the new land of Florida were dispatched to Spain, whose king, giving Ponce de Leon great credit for his discovery, not only appointed him Adelantado or Governor of the country, but sent him material aid in the way of ships and men for the purpose of colonizing it. The second expedition sailed in 1521 and safely reached the coast of Florida, where it met with a sudden and disastrous termination before anything in the way of exploration had been accomplished. The Governor had scarcely set foot upon the soil of his new territory when, in a skirmish with the Indians, he received a wound from an arrow, which poisoned his blood and from the effects of which he soon after died.

Ferdinand De Soto was the next European to take up the search for the Fountain of Youth, although it is not probable that he became particularly interested in the matter until he had discovered and crossed the Mississippi, which feat he accomplished in June, 1541, at the lower Chickasaw bluff, near the present city of Helena, Ark. Here, he was soon informed of the existence of the Hot Springs, which the Indians informed him lay but a few days' march toward the setting sun. The region west of the Mississippi was then known as the "Province of Cayas," and of De Soto's stay and experience there, a Portuguese writer, signing himself "A Gentleman of Elvas," says: "The Governor rested a month in the Province of Cayas, in which time the horses fattened and thrived more than in other places in a longer time, with the great plenty of maize and the leaves thereof, which I think was the best that had been seen, *and they drank of a lake of very hot water.*" It does not appear that the Spaniards learned much of the curative properties of the waters, but this does not prove that the Indians did not know their value.

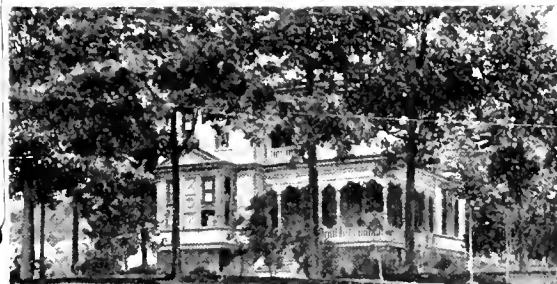


The meager scraps of history which have come down to us regarding this expedition, tell little beyond the foregoing as to the experiences of De Soto while west of the Mississippi, but well authenticated tradition, corroborated by discoveries of Spanish relics, seems to establish the truth of the following story: Upon hearing from the Indians the wonderful accounts of the healing springs of hot water, De Soto at once set out in search of them, but encountered from the start the bitterest opposition from the savages. After following, for some distance, the high ground between the Arkansas and White Rivers, he made a bold attempt to turn to the south and strike directly for the spot where report located the fountain. The natives, understanding his motive, quickly assembled a large force and attacked him. A fierce battle ensued, in which De Soto not only failed to drive back the savages, but came near losing his own life at the hands of a disabled Indian who threatened him with a spear. This battle took place near the present town of Jacksonport, Ark., and the residents of the vicinity still find relics of the struggle in the fields. Finding himself unsuccessful, and having lost several of his men, De Soto finally gave up the attempt to penetrate to the south at this point, and again resumed his march up the White River. Proceeding to the mouth of the North Fork of this river in Northern Arkansas without further molestation, he concluded that the Indians had relaxed their vigilance, and again tried to cross the river. He found himself mistaken, however, for no sooner had he commenced to ford the stream than a large band of hostiles appeared on the southern bank. He gave them battle and defeated them, but seeing no prospect of a successful march in that direction, with his depleted force, and the certainty of a continuous fight before him, he rested here for a time and considered his future movements. While debating whether it was best to proceed or return, news was brought to him of the existence of vast quantities of shining metal to the northwest. Hoping this might prove to be gold, the prime object of his expedition, he hastened forward, and was led by an Indian guide to the lead and zinc region of Southwest Missouri, where, much to his disappointment, the "shining metal," instead of being gold, proved only a zinc



formation or alloy, common to that region. There are many evidences and traditions of De Soto's visit to this section, which there is no room to give here. It is stated that, during his stay, he was taken seriously ill and was nursed by an Indian maiden, named Ulelah, the daughter of the cacique of the tribe. She, conceiving a great affection for the pale-faced stranger, prevailed upon her father to consent to his being taken to the wonderful fountain which could alone restore him to health. He was placed in a litter, and under the protection of an escort from Ulelah's friendly tribe, was safely transported to the "Valley of Vapors," where, from the mountain sides gushed the hot waters, forming a large stream, which flowed away among the trees. Hundreds of Indians were there encamped. They had constructed dams and made rude pools along the stream in which they bathed, gaining relief and strength. De Soto himself was rapidly restored to health, and was soon able to take up his march again. His first thought was to hasten back to Spain and spread the news of his wonderful discovery, but, as history records, while building boats to descend the Mississippi, he fell a victim to the swamp fever, and in a few days was buried deep in the depths of the mighty river he had himself discovered.





RE-NEWAL - 1912

N. R.

W. J. LANSBURY

The Settlement and Early History of Hot Springs.

THERE is much strong and accumulative evidence that the curative properties of the Hot Springs, undoubtedly long known to the Indians, were discovered and utilized by the white man very early in the present century. The best and oldest evidence of this nature is found in the report of the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, in 1804, under the personal supervision of Mr. William Dunbar and Dr. Hunter, and by the authority of the United States Government. These gentlemen left St. Catherine Landing on the Mississippi River, about twenty-five miles south of Natchez, Miss., descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red River, and then ascended the latter, Black and Ouachita Rivers to the mouth of Hot Springs Creek, thence up that stream to the Springs themselves. In the report of this expedition the following statement is made.

"At the Hot Springs we found an open log cabin and a few huts of split boards, all calculated for summer encampment, and which had been erected by persons resorting to the Springs for the recovery of their health." This was in December, 1804.

Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion in the case of *Hale et al.*, said: "These Springs are situated in a narrow valley or ravine between two rocky ridges in one of the lateral ranges of the Ozark Mountains, about sixty miles to the westward of Little Rock. Though not easily accessible, and in a district of country claimed by the Indians until after the treaty made with the Quapaws in 1817, they were considerably frequented by invalids and others as early as 1810 or 1812."

From data obtained after careful search by Mr. F. M. Thompson, Government Superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, during his incumbency, and who gave the matter deeper investiga-

tion than had ever been given before, it is learned that the first permanent settler at the Springs was named Manuel Prudhomme, who built a cabin there in 1807. In the same year he was joined by John Percival and Isaac Cates, who camped there and engaged in hunting and trapping. In 1810 or 1811 Percival bought out Prudhomme's improvements. By 1812 some few visitors came occasionally to the Springs, but in 1814 there were not to exceed four or five cabins there. In 1820 Joseph Millard built a double log cabin and used it as an inn, but abandoned it in 1826 or 1827. At this date the only habita-

tions were mere movable camps. In 1828 Ludovicus Belding arrived with his family and found the valley entirely unoccupied. He built himself a house in this year and resided there for some time; his heirs afterward making this residence the basis of a claim to pre-empt the land. About this time the Springs had begun to attract visitors in considerable numbers, and the wonderful properties of the waters became more widely known. In 1830 Asa Thompson leased the Springs and began to erect bathing houses and accommodations for visitors. These are the earliest bath houses of which there is any definite information.

The four sections of land (2,560 acres) which comprise the present Government Reservation were set apart by act of Congress, April 20th, 1832, for the future disposal of the United States, not to be entered, located or appropriated for any other purpose. Absolute control of this property was then assumed by the National Government, which had obtained title thereto under the purchase of the territory of Louisiana from the Emperor of France—the First Napoleon—in 1803.

From time to time various claims to the Hot Springs and adjacent lands have been set up by different parties. In 1820 Col. Elias Rector, of St. Louis, located what was known as a "New Madrid Float." A New Madrid Float was a land



FOUNTAIN IN CITY PARK.

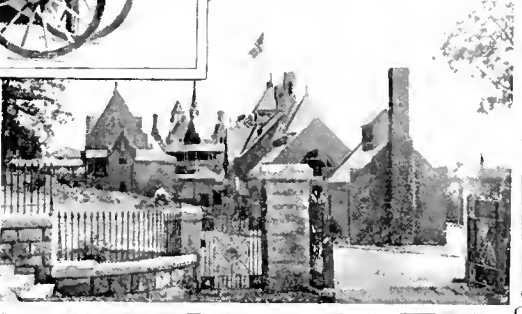
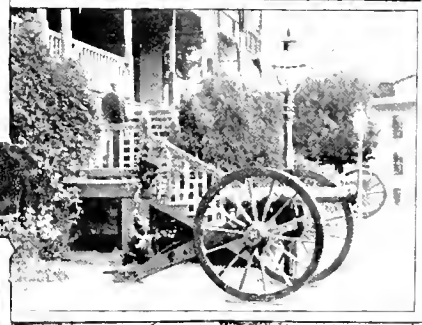
warrant issued to a citizen whose lands had been sunk or destroyed by the terrible earthquake of 1811, near the town of New Madrid, Mo. They could be placed on unoccupied land of the United States to which the Indian title was extinct and which had been surveyed. These "floats" were transferable, and Col. Reector having acquired one, thought to locate it on the Hot Springs Reservation, but after long and costly litigation, it was finally decided by the Court of Claims in 1875, and the Supreme Court in 1876, that the claimant had never acquired any legal or equitable title. Another claim was made in 1829 by the heirs of one Jean Filhiol, under an

old grant alleged to have been made by Estivan Miro, Governor of Louisiana, in 1787, but it was shown by the testimony of Judge James McLaughlin, who had lived on the Ouachita since 1793, and who had been a surveyor under the Spanish Government, that the claim was never regularly granted but was concocted in 1803 by Don Vincent Techiers, successor to Filhiol as commandant of the district of the Ouachita, who, seeing that the government of the country was about to change, and desiring to profit thereby, evolved a scheme to make conveyances of lands, antedated to have the appearance of having passed through many hands, and which the United States Government would be bound to recognize when it took possession.

The filing of these various claims and the persistency with which they have been urged, goes to prove that even in the early days of the settlement of the Ozark region, the Hot Springs were known and appreciated at their full value, and their future possibilities recognized.



BATH HOUSE ROW ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.




THE ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned by and Under the Direct Supervision of the

United States Government.

N April 20th, 1832, the United States Government, by Act of Congress, set apart and dedicated to the people of the United States, 2,560 acres of land at Hot Springs, Ark., as a National Reservation, not to be entered, located or appropriated for any other purpose than its development into a great American sanitarium of the first rank, where those afflicted with disease could find relief, and be cared for during their stay in a manner commensurate with their condition in life. There were at first many obstacles in the way of a successful accomplishment of this purpose, by no means the least of which was the absence of necessary transportation facilities. The establishment of direct railroad connection with all parts of the country, in 1874, disposed of this difficulty, however, and since that time the development of Hot Springs has been rapid, substantial and even wonderful. In fact this charming resort of the Ozarks is, to day, the peer of any health resort of the Old World and immeasurably the superior in every respect of any of its American contemporaries.

The pre-eminence of the Hot Springs of Arkansas is due to the following facts:

1. The unquestioned value of the waters, which is recognized the world over and proven by three quarters of a century of practical results.
2. The official endorsement of the United States Government, which owns these springs and, through its properly appointed officials, superintends and directs the distribution of the waters, regulates

the method of using them, and even fixes the maximum charges for their enjoyment, thereby protecting the people from extortion and placing the means of relief within the reach of everyone. It should be noted also, in this connection, that the Government has erected and maintains on the Reservation, for the benefit of its invalid soldiers and sailors, the most thoroughly equipped army and navy hospital on the face of the globe. It has also expended, and is now expending, vast sums of money in improving and beautifying the Reservation, transforming the surroundings into a delightful park, with every accessory of beautiful scenery, superb drives and unlimited facility for recreation and amusement.

3. The matchless climate. Nestled among the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, in latitude
34 31' north, and at an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea level, the climate of Hot Springs challenges comparison with that of any resort in the world. The skies are as clear and beautiful as those of Italy, while the temperature never reaches an extreme in either direction which renders it uncomfortable. The surrounding hills and mountains are covered with a dense growth of luxuriant forest trees, among which the pine largely predominates, its balsamic aroma contributing materially to the purity and healthfulness of the air. It is the home of the mistletoe and of the holly.

4. The moderate altitude. At all health resorts the question of altitude is a most vital one. If too low, the danger of malaria is ever present, a most serious one to those weakened by the ravages of disease. If too high, the well-known effect of high altitudes in quickening the respiration and the action of the heart, presents a complication to be dreaded even more than the effect of malaria, and especially is this true where hot baths are administered, as such baths of themselves produce exactly similar results, which, when intensified by the atmospheric conditions referred to, form a combination that few invalids can successfully resist. It is a fact, recognized



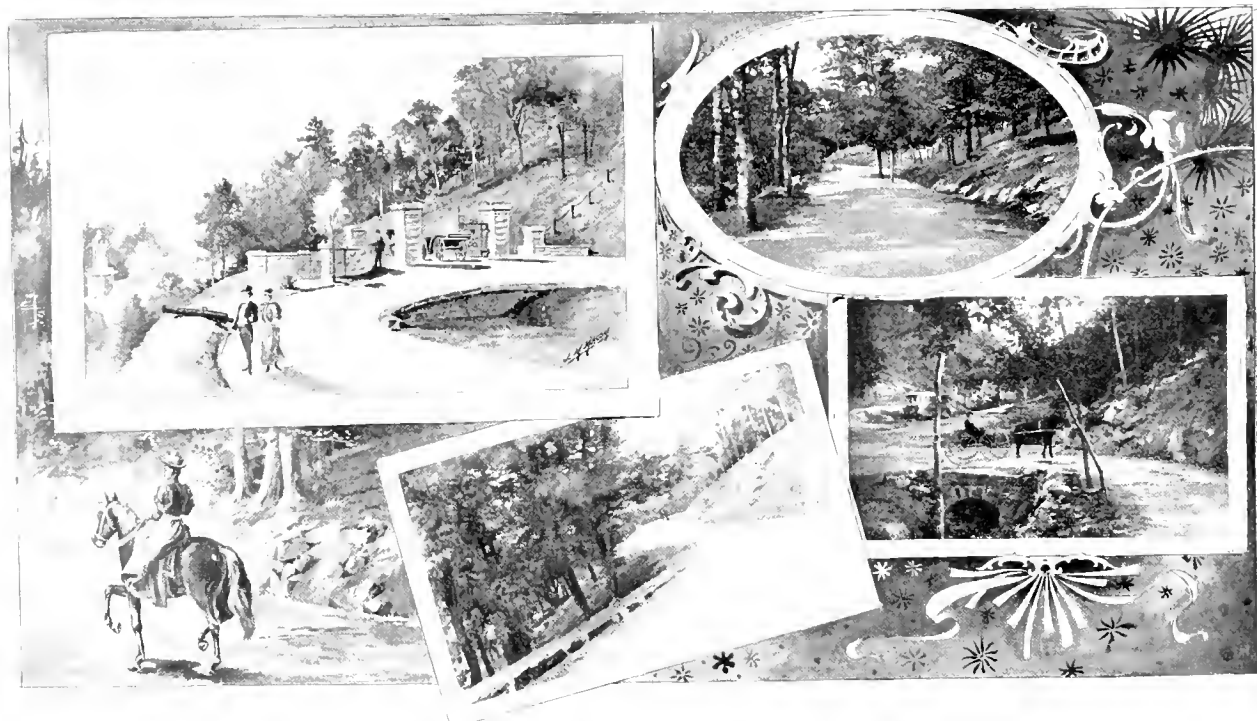
by life insurance companies, that the respiration, which, in a moderate altitude is considered normal at from eighteen to twenty-two per minute, is increased to a normal of from twenty-five to twenty-eight in high altitudes; also that the heart's action keeps pace in proportion to the respiration. Another thing, the humidity of the atmosphere in a moderate altitude ranges from sixty-five to seventy-five, while in a high altitude it is reduced to from thirty-five to forty-five, with the result that a person coming from a

hot bath in the former case takes from thirty-five to forty minutes to cool off, while in the latter, owing to the rapid absorption of moisture by the dry and lighter atmosphere, the cooling occupies but fifteen or twenty minutes, too rapid to be safe and even producing deleterious results. For these reasons, in the high mountain resorts, hot baths are given only once in a while, while at a moderate altitude they may be taken every day with advantage. Hot Springs offers the desired happy medium of altitude, and in this it is not approached by any other American resort. Its elevation of about 4,000 feet, and the absence of marshy ground and stagnant water, give absolute freedom from malarial and while not high enough to affect to an unhealthy degree the action of the respiratory or secretory organs, it does insure a pure, stimulating atmosphere and an agreeable moderation of temperature throughout the year.

5. It is a resort for all seasons of the year. The impression has long been generally entertained throughout the North and East, that Hot Springs was purely a winter resort. This is true, but it is also its location in one of the Southern States. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous. In fact it is an all the year-round resort that Hot Springs is gaining its greatest fame. In his report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1894, the Superintendent of the Reservation, Mr. William J. Little, says: "The growth of



DONKEY DRIVERS AT THE SPRINGS.



SWISS ALPS - MOUNTAIN SCENES - SWITZERLAND

as my unqualified opinion that the late spring and summer and the early fall are the most favorable times to visit Hot Springs for a course of treatment, especially if treatment is desired for rheumatism or any of the blood diseases. Hot baths and drinking hot water in hot weather mean sweating, and sweating produced by the hot water of Hot Springs means cleansing the system of these diseases, if they be present, and this may be more readily accomplished in summer than in winter." It must not be inferred from this that the heat of the summer months is oppressive or even unpleasant. The warmest days are always tempered by the refreshing mountain breezes which blow constantly, and the nights are invariably cool and pleasant. The highest, lowest and average mean temperature, together with the number of clear, rainy and cloudy days for each month of 1894, is shown by the following table:

Months	Highest Temper- ature	Lowest Temper- ature	Average	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Rainy Days	Months	Highest Temper- ature	Lowest Temper- ature	Average	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Rainy Days
January . . .	75	25	58	23	1	7	July	94	76	84	24	—	7
February . . .	70	30	52	22		6	August . . .	90	76	83	24	—	7
March	80	45	69	22		9	September .	89	66	79	25	2	3
April	85	63	75	24	1	5	October . . .	87	56	76	28	—	3
May	88	62	81	28		3	November . .	80	50	66	28	—	2
June	92	78	85	27		3	December . .	74	23	57	23	1	7

Highest temperature for the year, 94; lowest, 23; mean average for year, 72. Total number of clear days, 268; rainy days, 62; cloudy days without rain, 5.

Thermometer readings taken at noon each day at the Arlington Hotel.

Additional evidence that Hot Springs is a desirable summer as well as winter resort is found in the presence during this season of large numbers of the best Southern people from every section of the South, who select Hot Springs for their summer outing in preference to the resorts farther north. The Arlington Hotel, open the year round, affords ample and luxurious accommodations at any season, and opportunities for amusement and recreation are always presenting themselves.



MALVERN STATION

From Malvern to Hot Springs.

MALVERN, the junction of the Hot Springs Railroad and the Iron Mountain Route, is a busy little Arkansas town, the county seat of Hot Spring County and the center of a great lumber and fruit-growing country. It is twenty-two miles nowadays from

Malvern to Hot Springs, and the journey occupies barely an hour.

In the old days of stage coaching the distance seemed at least twice as great, and it took all day to go. At some seasons of the year the road was practically impassable, owing to the depth of the mud and the height of the flooded mountain streams. This was the condition which confronted three prominent men one afternoon in February, 1874. They were "Diamond Jo" Reynolds, Col. L. D. Richardson and Capt. William Fleming. Anxious to reach Hot Springs that night, and unable to find a driver at Malvern who would undertake to brave the difficulties of the stage road at that season, they determined to make the journey on foot. It was during this long, tiresome walk that the Hot Springs Railroad project was conceived, it being palpably certain that, if thousands of people from all parts of the world were willing to suffer so much inconvenience to

reach the "Valley of Vapors," a railroad would prove not only a blessing, but a developer and almost certainly a dividend earner. Ground was soon broken, and the same year saw the opening of a narrow-gauge railroad from Malvern to Lawrence Station, seven miles east of Hot Springs. The line was soon extended through to its present terminus. In



FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE OUACHITA.



October, 1889, it was changed from narrow to standard gauge, and in January, 1890, for the first time, a through Pullman sleeping car service was established between St. Louis and Hot Springs. This service, with such additions and improvements as experience and increasing patronage

have suggested, has continued to the present time. Col. L. D. Richardson, one of the original projectors, some years ago assumed the management of the property, which he has placed

in first class physical condition throughout. Branch railroads, as a general rule, are but sorry affairs, but this little line is a pleasing exception. To the traveler, indeed, there is nothing about the track, equipment or time to indicate that he is not on a main line of some great system. In addition to the through daily trains between Hot Springs and St. Louis, above referred to, passenger trains are run in close connection with all trains on the Iron Mountain Route, and the Springs are thus made quickly



DOVE CREEK





in a half circle around the base of a lofty, pine-clad cliff. A little further on, a country road meanders in and out of the pines, and perhaps a yoke of patient oxen, dragging a crude and heavily laden cart, comes in view and adds a bit of rural life to the picture.

Cove Creek, with its old saw mill, reminding one of the quiet brook and ruined mill of Sleepy Hollow, is then crossed, and the train comes to a momentary stop at Lawrence Station.

and comfortably accessible from all parts of the country. At the Hot Springs Station, coupon tickets can be purchased and baggage checked through to any point in the country, and every facility for the convenience of travelers is provided.

The trip from Malvern to Hot Springs is by no means devoid of scenic interest. At one point a charming glimpse of the Ouachita River may be had from the car windows, a shimmering stretch of a noble stream sweeping majestically



COVE CREEK SCENES





LAWRENCE STATION

Lawrence Station is the stopping point for Potash-Sulphur Springs, which lie about a mile to the north, and are reached by a well-kept driveway. This resort is described in detail in another part of this book. Adjacent to the station grounds, on the right, is the McGuigan stock farm, with its tasteful residence nestled among the tall native forest trees. On the left, is the thriving burgh, known as Shanghai City, consisting of a ramshackle cross roads' store, con-

ducted by the population of the city, presumably on the co-operative plan. The population is an extremely picturesque looking individual, who seems to support with great dignity his official position as mayor, postmaster, general store-keeper and population of the town.

Leaving Lawrence, the train follows the banks of the Gulphia, a charming rivulet, which, like Cove Creek, shimmers and sparkles through many a mile of wooded glen on its bounding course to the Ouachita. A short stop is made at Spring Lake Station, another suburban resort described further on, and then after a run of about fifteen minutes, the train comes to a final stand-still at its destination. It looks as though the entire population of Hot Springs is on hand to meet the train, for it is one of the features of the daily routine to go to the station to welcome the coming, and speed the parting guests.



THE POOH BAH OF SHANGHAI CITY

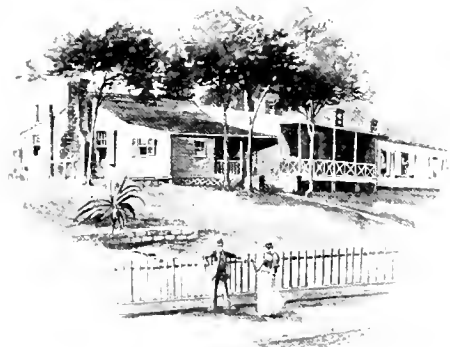


VIEW OF N. C. A. AVENUE

VIEW OF TOWN

VIEW OF TOWN

VIEW OF TOWN



OLD WHITTINGTON MANSION.

The City of Hot Springs.

FROM the construction of the first bath house in 1829 to the advent of the railroad in 1874, the development of Hot Springs was necessarily slow, though every year increasing numbers of invalids from all parts of the world, braved the inconveniences and annoyances of the limited means of transportation and the unattractive accommodations, in their search for relief and restoration to health. The opening of the Hot

Springs Railroad in 1874 gave immediate stimulus to the place. Not only did the annual number of visitors at once become greater, but thousands of people took up a permanent residence and engaged in business. Thus within twenty years has sprung up a thriving, go-ahead city of fifteen or twenty thousand people, which entertains over fifty thousand visitors each year, and which possesses every convenience of easy accessibility, sumptuous hotels, and unlimited facilities for recuperation and entertainment. Hot Springs is at once unique, picturesque and interesting. The visitor, while strolling along its avenues, is vividly impressed with the remarkable contrasts presented on every hand. Strong and vigorous men, with manly stride, pass their antipodes in invalid chairs or on crutches. Meek oxen gaze in silent wonderment at the spanking teams of thoroughbreds which prance by; the stylishly-dressed New Yorker or Londoner walks along side by side with the Ozark farmer in his rusty suit of grey jeans; the very buildings share the general antithesis; handsome four-story brick blocks look down on decrepit one-story wooden shanties, and colossal hotels overshadow ramshackle lodging-houses. Owing to the

nature of the location there is little regularity about the streets and avenues. The main thoroughfares follow the courses of the streams between the mountains—Central Avenue, the principal business street, being a broad valley running north and south between the Hot Springs and West Mountains. This was formerly the bed of the Hot Springs Creek, and was filled with huge boulders, which, with the wanton course of the stream, made the valley well nigh impassable. The government work of confining the creek to a tunnel or underground passage, clearing the valley and constructing a broad, well-paved street above, was an engineering feat of no small proportions. It was made necessary, however, before the bath houses could be constructed, or a business street established.



CASCADE ON HOT SPRINGS CREEK



CENTRAL AVENUE LOOKING NORTH.

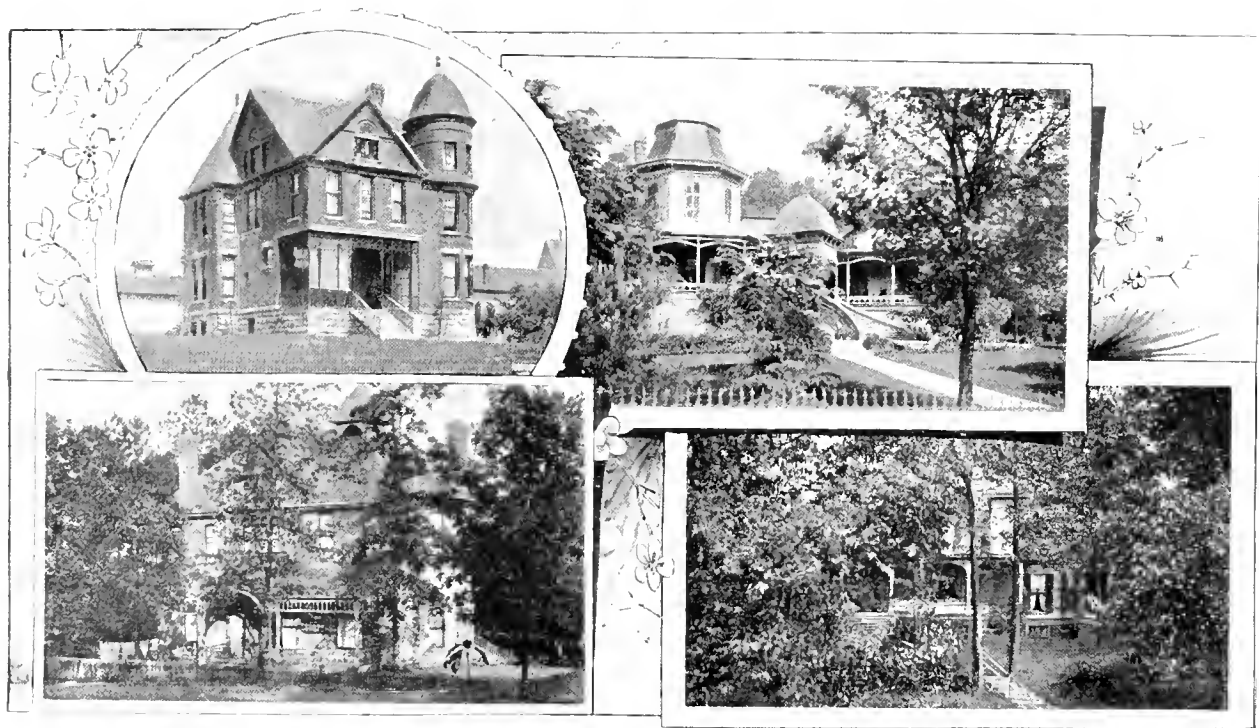
On Central Avenue are located most of the bath houses, hotels and business houses, though, during recent years, the Avenue having been closely built up, the town has spread southward into the Ouachita Valley, which now claims many fine streets and business blocks. The bath houses occupy about three blocks in the Government Reservation, on the east side of Central Avenue, in the heart of the city and at the base of the Hot Springs Mountain, from which they are supplied direct with the thermal waters. The business part of the city is of a substantial

and permanent character, and shows decided improvement in the past two or three years. Several solid business blocks have recently been, and are now being erected, and still greater changes may be looked for in the near future. The street railway facilities of Hot Springs are remarkably good, there being over eight miles of electric car lines now in operation, connecting all avenues and sections of the city via Central Avenue. The rolling stock is new and the cars will compare favorably with those in use in large cities.

Hot Springs enjoys an excellent supply of pure water for drinking purposes and domestic uses and it is furnished in such volume as to be of effective use in case of fire. A clear mountain stream fed by huge springs, about two miles north of the city, was converted into a lake half a mile or more long, by the building of a dam of solid masonry, thirty-eight feet high, extending from mountain to mountain. From the lake this water is forced into an immense reservoir on the summit of the mountain, 280 feet above the streets of the city, causing so great a pressure that a stream from the largest hose can be thrown over the highest buildings without the aid of a fire engine. This improvement cost the city over \$150,000, and has a capacity of 2,250,000 gallons daily. The fire department is well organized and equipped with all necessary paraphernalia, and shows, when



NEW WHITTINGTON MANSION.



THE HOUSE
S. P. 111

occasion requires, that it is fully efficient. The city is well supplied with churches, nearly all the leading denominations being represented, and all are in a flourishing condition. The choice residence portions of the city are on Park and Whittington Avenues, though there are many handsome homes in the southern section, especially on Malvern and South Central Avenues, and the Government has erected expensive and beautiful houses on the Reservation for the superintendent and surgeon in charge of the Government Hospital. Many of the residences of Hot Springs will compare favorably, in elegance and beautiful surroundings, with those of larger cities, and are pleasing evidences of the wealth and refinement which have found their way to this city of the Ozarks.

There are three substantial banks in the city, three daily papers, good schools for the children, excellent mail, express and telegraphic facilities, and emphatically no lack of medical attention. The retail stores are of all kinds, the markets are well supplied, and prices are as reasonable as can be found anywhere.

In regard to the healthfulness of the city—a most important consideration to one contemplating either temporary or permanent residence there—Government statistics show that out of a total of 486 cities and towns in the United States, only five have as low a death rate as Hot Springs. There is only one city in British America having one as low, and none at all in England or Continental Europe. The death rate in 1894 among the permanent residents of Hot Springs was 7.74 per 1,000 inhabitants. When it is taken into consideration that a large percentage of the citizens went there afflicted with disease, and, being cured, have since made it their home, this low death rate seems all the more remarkable. The rate among the 50,000 annual visitors is very small, being only a little more than one or one-tenth per cent, and in nearly all cases of death among visitors, the disease causing the same had reached such an advanced stage that recovery, even under the most favorable conditions, and with the best medical attention, was an utter impossibility.

SCENES ON

THE GULPHIA



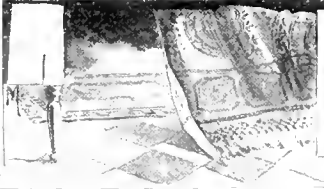
ICEWATER SPRING



The Hot Springs Waters.

THE Hot Springs of Arkansas are situated upon the United States Government Reservation, and controlled by officers appointed by the Government. They are seventy-one in number, with a temperature, ranging from ninety-six degrees to one hundred and fifty-seven degrees Fahrenheit, and a flow of half a million gallons daily. The cause of their marvelous medicinal effect is still a mooted question among physicians and chemists. Careful analysis by eminent specialists show that on an average, the waters contain 12.94 grains of material in solution to the gallon. Of this material, nearly sixty per cent is carbonate of lime, over twenty-one per cent is silica, nine per cent is carbonate of magnesia, while the remainder is chiefly chloride of sodium (common salt), sulphate of soda (Glauber salt), and sulphate of potash. This is but a slight proportion of minerals, in fact, no more than is to be found in many springs and well waters used for domestic purposes. It is, therefore, an accepted theory with most practitioners that the wonderful virtue of the waters lies in their natural heat, which seems to possess peculiar, perhaps magnetic, qualities, not characteristic of those of other warm springs, or of waters artificially heated. For these reasons, this water is not portable, loses its therapeutic qualities entirely when cooled, and is of no value whatever when bottled, either in its natural state or as a basis for patent medicines.

Dr. William Elderhorst has this to say regarding the curative qualities of the water when used direct from the Springs: "In many forms of chronic diseases especially, its effects are truly astonishing. The copious diaphoresis (perspiration) which the hot bath establishes, opens in itself a main channel for the expulsion of principles injurious to health, made manifest by its peculiar odor. A similar effect, in a diminished degree, is effected by drinking hot water—a common, indeed, almost universal practice among invalids at the Hot Springs.



INTERIOR OF A THERMOPRINGS BATH HOUSE



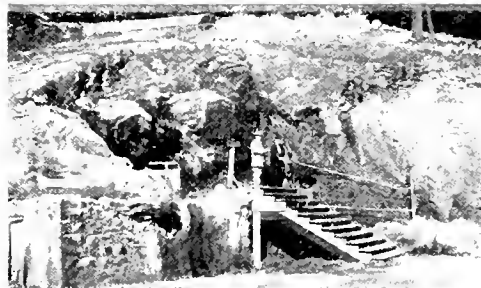
A FAMILIAR FIGURE

"The impression produced by the hot douche, also, is indeed powerful, arousing into action sluggish and torpid secretions; the languid circulation is thus purified of morbid matters, and thereby renewed vigor and healthful action are given both to the absorbents, lymphatics, and to the excretory apparatus- a combined effect which no medicine is capable of accomplishing.

"The large quantity of free carbonic acid which the water contains, and which rises in volume through the water at the fountain of many of the springs, has undoubtedly an exhilarating effect on the system, and it is, no doubt, from the water of the Hot Springs coming to the surface charged with this gas, that invalids are enabled to drink it freely at a temperature at which ordinary water, from which all the gas has been expelled by ebullition, would act as an emetic."

It is a well-known fact that the waters of all other hot springs, owing to their lower temperature or the presence of deleterious minerals, are absolutely undrinkable.

All of the Hot Springs, with one exception, flow from the Hot Springs Mountain, on the east side of Central Avenue. Formerly, the hot water, with its accompanying clouds of vapor, could be seen issuing from the ground; but it is now, for the sake of economy and cleanliness, piped from the various springs to the different bath houses. This collection and distribution is done under the direct supervision of a superintendent appointed by the United States Government, and every bath is taken under directions and regulations established by the



OLD HALF SPRING



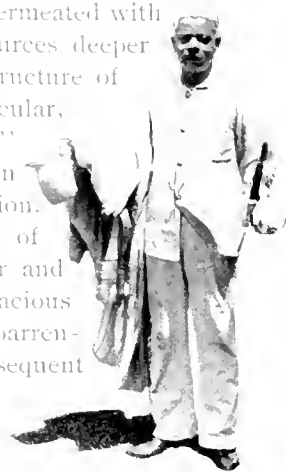
ENTRANCE TO CLOSED SPRING
ON THE HOT SPRINGS
MOUNTAIN.

Government. The prices for baths range from twenty cents to sixty cents (the maximum fixed by the United States Government), for single baths, and from three dollars to ten dollars for a course of twenty one baths. Attendants are not allowed to collect in excess of fifteen cents per bath, or three dollars per course for their services.

The source of heat is a question that has given rise to much speculation. An eminent medical authority says: "I attribute the cause to the internal heat of the earth. I do not mean to say that the waters come in actual contact with fire, but rather that the waters are permeated with highly-heated vapors and gases which emanate from sources deeper seated than the water itself. The whole geological structure of the country and that of the Hot Springs Ridge in particular, from which the water issues, justifies this assumption."

The hot water is distributed entirely under the supervision of the Government. The bath houses are supplied direct from the Springs by gravitation.

The waters of the Hot Springs have been found invaluable in the treatment of all forms of rheumatism and gouty conditions, in all troubles of the stomach, liver and kidneys, in skin diseases, diseases of the blood, syphilis, etc., and are especially efficacious in nervous affections, particularly insomnia, nervous prostration and la grippe, in barrenness in women, and in all the various other female complaints, including those consequent upon the change of life.



BATHER.

Table Showing Temperature of Springs.

No.	Tem- perature, Fahr.	No.	Tem- perature, Fahr.	No.	Tem- perature, Fahr.	No.	Tem- perature, Fahr.	No.	Tem- perature, Fahr.	No.	Tem- perature, Fahr.
1	77	13	135.5	25	111	37	120	49	131	61	135
2	76	14	137	26	106	38	128	50	145	62	109
3	124	15	134	27	127.5	39	125.5	51	144	63	83
4	124	16	131	28	145	40	112	52	143	64	135
5	80	17	*Sipage	29	80	41	157	53	144.5	65	141
6	103	18	93	30	134.5	42	*Sipage	54	146	66	87
7	115	19	84	31	147	43	144	55	122	67	*Sipage
8	121.5	20	83	32	124	44	*Sipage	56	133	68	131
9	122	21	106	33	140	45	111	57	128	69	83
10	121.5	22	122	34	120	46	*Sipage	58	*Sipage	70	89
11	105	23	125	35	135	47	144.5	59	133	71	94
12	111	24	113	36	110	48	91	60	131.5		

*Those marked "Sipage" are INTERMITTENT; all others CONSTANT and UNVARYING IN HEAT AND QUANTITY.

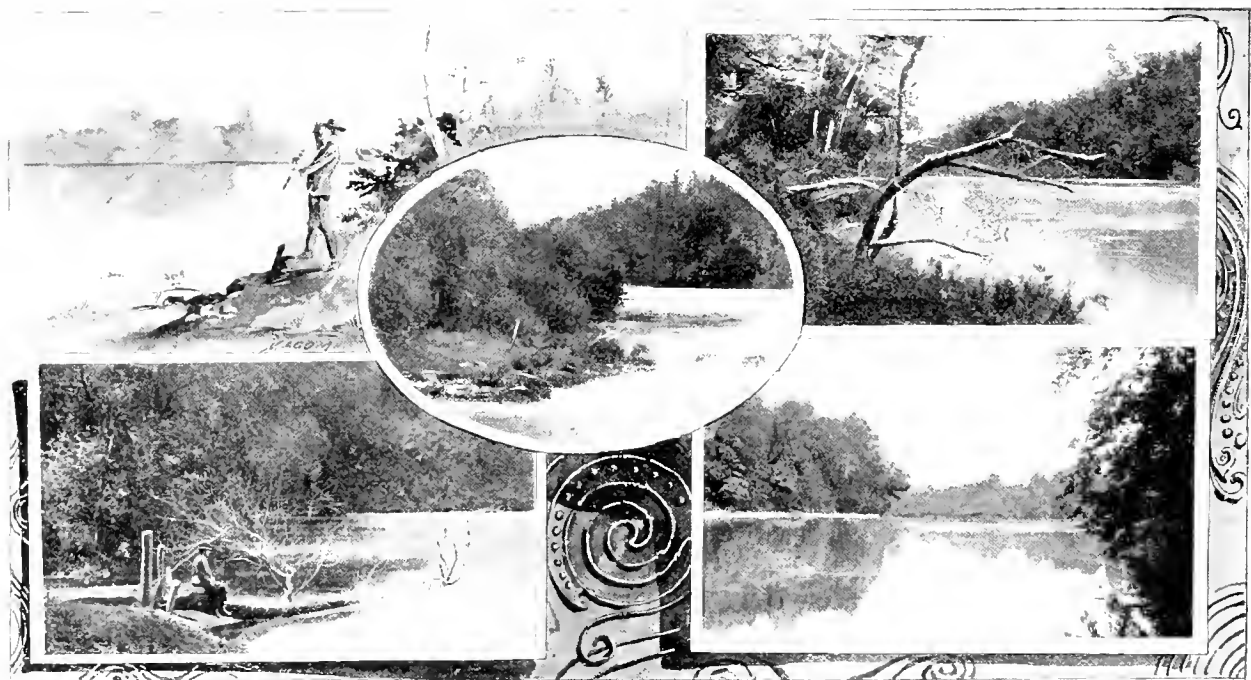
Analysis.

The following analysis is from the highly esteemed report of a prominent geologist and physician:

Silicate with base,
Bicarbonate of magnesia,
Carbonate of soda,
Sulphate magnesia,

Oxide of magnesia,
Bromide, a trace,
Bicarbonate of lime,
Alumina with oxide of iron,

Carbonate of potash,
Chlor. of magnesia,
Sulphate of lime,
Organic matter, a trace.



SCENES ON THE GUADALUPE RIVER

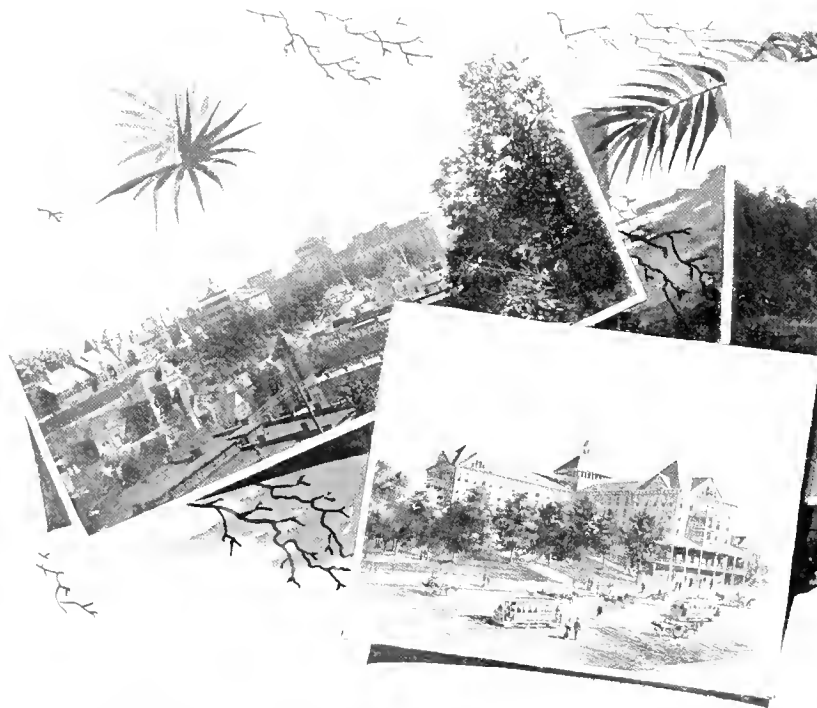
Bathing.

A description of the manner in which the baths are given should be of interest and importance to all who come with the intention of taking a course of treatment. The patient undergoes a thorough examination by his physician who then issues special instructions and directions regarding the baths, regulating them to the exigencies of each case. If the physician discovers the heart or lungs are affected, the invalid is not allowed to take the baths, as they are liable under these conditions, to prove harmful.

Simple palpitation and incipient lung trouble are benefited by careful bathing. The usual directions are to bathe about six minutes in water 96 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit; two to six minutes in the vapor room, and five to twenty minutes in blankets, according to the time required to produce perspiration.

Physicians do not agree as to the details of treatment, but all are governed by the physical condition of the patient and the nature of the disease. Some can remain in the water twice as long as others and have it much hotter with beneficial effect, while injudicious bathing by an invalid might prove injurious. It is never safe in any case to bathe without the advice of some reputable physician. Under such directions a large proportion of all who come can be cured. Those who bathe for pleasure, and that embraces all visitors not invalids, will find the knowledge of the attendants amply sufficient to regulate ordinary bathing.





THE HOSPITAL AND EASTMAN HOTEL

THE PARK HOTEL



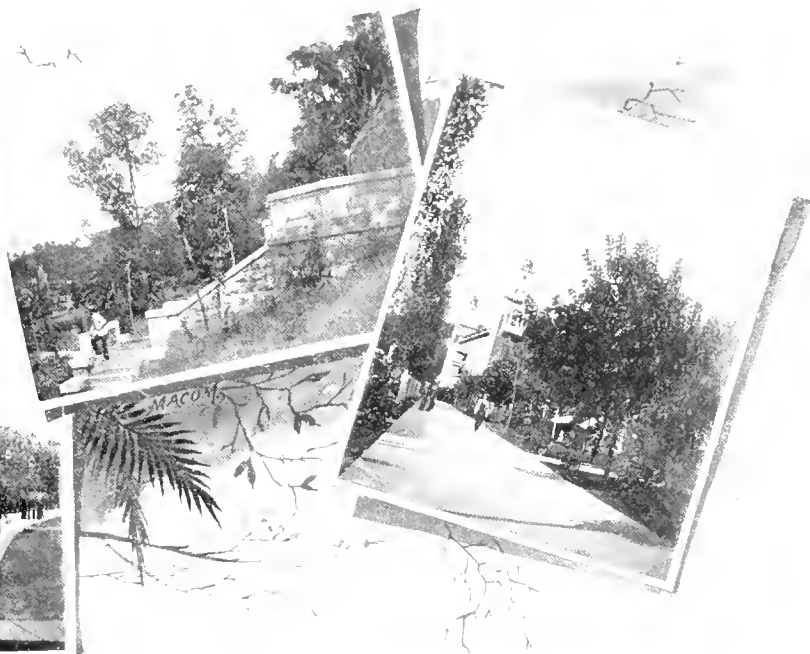
ENTRANCE TO ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL.

SNAP SHOTS



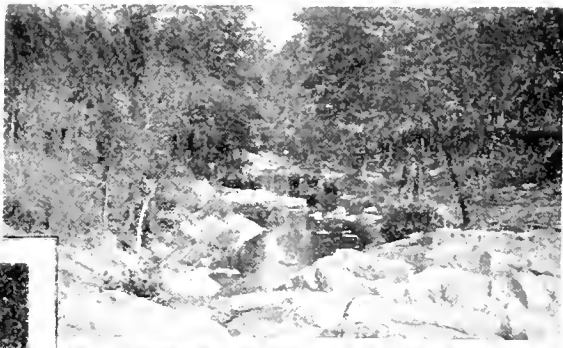
HOT SPRINGS

IN FRONT OF THE ARLINGTON



GRAND STAIRWAY HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN

PROMENADE GOVERNMENT RESERVATION



LEND IN THE NEAR H. J. L. P. A.

The Great Hotels of Hot Springs.

IN those magnificent caravansaries, the Eastman, Arlington and Park hotels, Hot Springs offers to its visitors, the best appointed and most acceptably conducted hostelryes in the country. Realizing that the comfort and well-being of all who come here can be best attained by a harmonious operation of these great properties, arrangements have been perfected by which in future all the unpleasant and annoying features incident to strong competition will be eliminated, the conduct of the three hotels placed upon the same plane of excellence, and satisfactory service rendered to every one.

The building of these hotels was the beginning of the development of Hot Springs into an all-the-year-round fashionable resort for rest and recreation. With their completion, the army of invalids constantly marching to this modern Mecca of health found its ranks re-enforced by robust representatives of the wealth and culture of the nation. There were to be seen gay groups of equestrians and pedestrians by day, and there were sounds of revelry by night. The Eastman sprang up like another Aladdin's palace, but eight months elapsing from the beginning of the structure in May, 1889, until it was ready for occupancy. Its foundations were the beginning of a new era; an expansion of a provincial resort into one of world-wide fame. Improvements were soon commenced throughout the entire city. Other hotel projects were inaugurated; the Park and the New Arlington were built. New and palatial bath houses were constructed, new streets laid out, driving parks opened, and the United States Government, catching the infection, began improvements on the Reservation, which, when completed, will convert the surrounding mountains into veritable paradises.

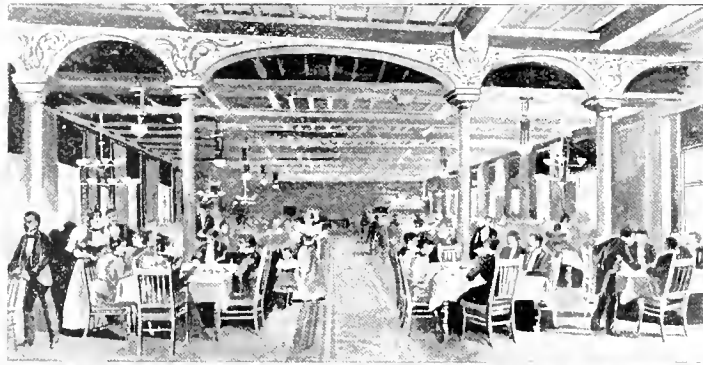
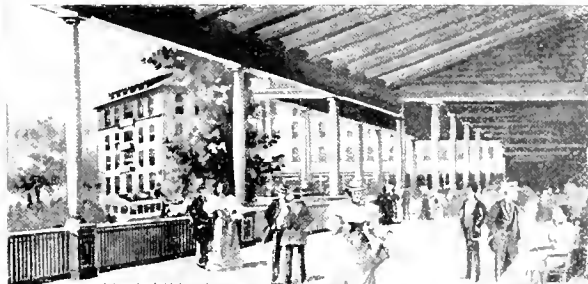
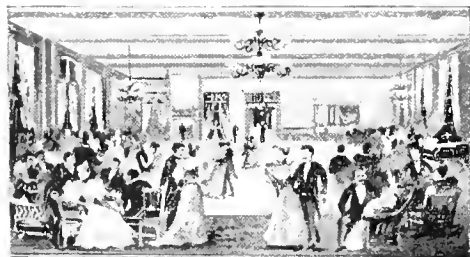


THE HOTEL EASTMAN R. E. JACKSON Manager

The Hotel Eastman.

THE Hotel Eastman is an imposing five-story building, of colossal dimensions, covering several acres of ground, and crowned with lofty towers and observatories which overlook the Ouachita Valley and the peaks of the Ozarks for miles and miles. It is constructed on two sides of a quadrangular park decorated with trees, flowers and fountains, forming a delightful approach. Located at the northern edge of the Ouachita Valley, just at the entrance to the "Valley of Vapors," and under the shadow of the Hot Springs Mountain, its position is both central and commanding, and full of advantages from a hotel standpoint. The handsome station of the Hot Springs Railroad is less than two blocks distant to the southeast—a great convenience to guests, and particularly so to invalids. Just above, on the side of the Hot Springs Mountain, and facing the hotel, is the United States Army and Navy Hospital, a beautiful cluster of buildings, in the midst of tastefully arranged and admirably maintained grounds. One block to the west is Central Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the city, with its row of bath houses on the eastern side, and of retail establishments on the western.

The hotel contains 520 guest rooms, all large, well lighted and elegantly furnished and appointed. Each room may be considered a front room, as there are none but command delightful views of valley, mountain, stream or woodland. Most of the rooms have connecting doors, so they may be arranged for singly or *en suite*, and many are equipped with private bath rooms. The main halls, twelve feet wide, extend through the center of the entire building, each forming a grand promenade 675 feet long. No fire is ever lighted in the house, except in the magnificent fire-places in the parlors and offices, and in the kitchen, which is positively fire-proof. The building is heated throughout by steam, and lighted by electricity, both the arc and incandescent systems being used. The public rooms consist of a grand parlor, ball room, ladies' reading room, gentlemen's parlor, card room, billiard room,



gentlemen's reading room, dining hall and ordinary—all of generous dimensions—and a superb rotunda, fifty-two by seventy feet. The cuisine at the Eastman is of the highest excellence, and a glimpse of the interior of the kitchen would satisfy any guest that he was being treated as kings are supposed to be. The service and attendance throughout is unexceptionable, as indeed it must be where such a host is to be fed, cared for and amused.

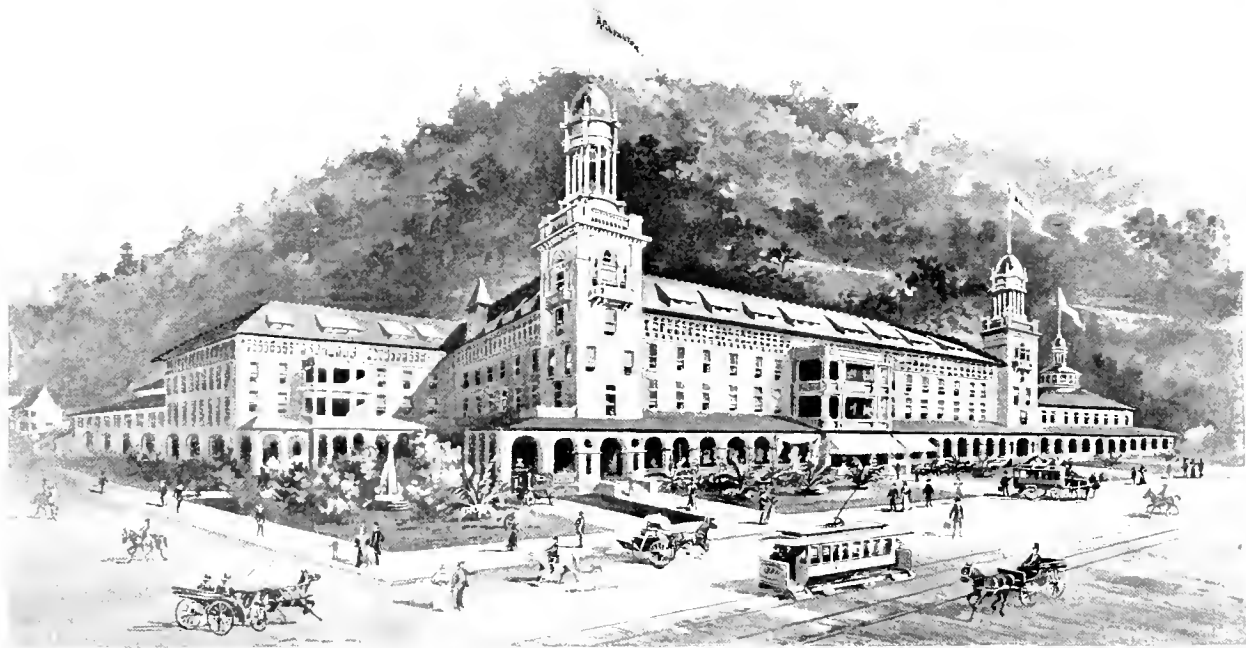
The Eastman bath house is located east of the hotel, just across Cottage Avenue, being connected with the hotel by a closed corridor built over the avenue. This corridor is an extension of the second story hall and, as well as the bath house, is thoroughly heated by steam, insuring an equable temperature to the bathers en route to and from their rooms. The bath house contains eight parlors and forty bath rooms, the latter constructed entirely of brass and marble, and the bath tubs lined with the most expensive Roman porcelain. The hot water is brought in pipes from the Government reservoir far above, on the Hot Springs Mountain.

The spacious park in front of the Eastman is a great romping-ground for the children, who can be seen at all hours of the day busy at their games, rolling and tumbling on the grass, riding the obstinately slow but patient burros, laughing and screaming with delight, while their more sedate elders look on complacently as they promenade the broad verandas, or rest quietly in the huge but cosy rocking chairs.

The observatory tower is a popular addition to the Eastman, rising to an elevation of nearly 200 feet, and revealing to the guest who scales its dizzy height a magnificent cyclorama of mountain, vale and forest streams, which well repays the exertion of the ascent.

Communications in regard to accommodations at the Eastman should be addressed to R. E. Jackson, Manager.





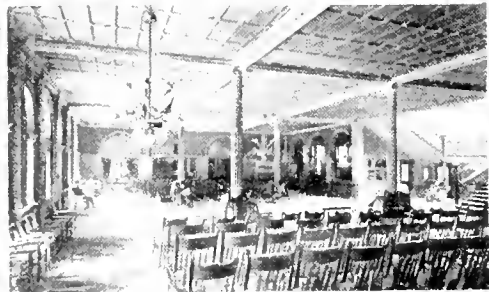
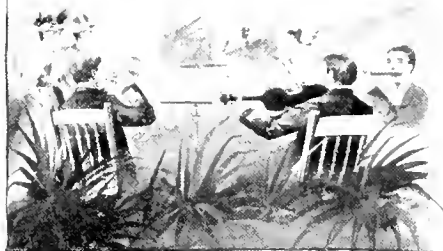
THE ARLINGTON HOTEL LYMAN T. HAY Manager

The Arlington Hotel.

THE New Arlington, built on the site of the Old Arlington, the pioneer hotel of Hot Springs, was erected at a cost of \$550,000, and opened to the public on March 25th, 1893. The architecture is of the strikingly beautiful Spanish renaissance, charmingly adapted to the surroundings. Its total frontage on Central Avenue and Fountain Avenue is 950 feet, it is four stories in height, and built of brick, stone and iron. The features of the front facade are the veranda, or more properly, colonnade, extending the whole length, and the balconies relieving the upper stories at suitable intervals. The two principal corners are ornamented with towers, twenty feet square, handsomely designed, and extending forty feet above the roof, affording unsurpassed points of observation from which to view the surrounding city and mountains.

The hotel has 300 guest rooms, each elegantly furnished. They are large and airy, and all have outside light and ventilation, while the walls are adorned with fresco penciling. Each room has a large closet, and fifty of the choicest are provided with baths, which are supplied with both hot and cold water. Besides all the improvements known to hotel economy, the rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into suites for the accommodation of families. Quick elevators communicate between the floors, and nothing that could contribute to the convenience and comfort of guests has been omitted. There is a barber shop, Western Union telegraph office and news-stand in connection with the hotel, and a billiard room and bowling alley which are frequented by both ladies and gentlemen.

The elegant bathing establishment in connection with the Arlington has many advantages. It was erected on the site of the New Rector bath house, the best known of the older bath houses, and has in reality been made a part of the hotel, being connected therewith, on both the first and



THE ARLINGTON HOTEL.

STAIRWAY

THE ORCHESTRA
LUD. VERANDA.

THE LOBBY

second floors, by large, well lighted and ventilated hall ways. In architectural design it corresponds with the hotel itself, and its interior arrangement embodies many novel features. The bathing department is an immense circular edifice, two stories in height, from which the bath rooms radiate on both floors. There are forty of these rooms and a series of cooling rooms, or parlors, heated to different temperatures for the gradual cooling of the bather; also needle and shower baths. The floors of the bath house are laid with Mosaic tile, and the partitions and walls are of marble. The connection of the bath house with the hotel insures guests against the effects of exposure, and invalids can be readily wheeled in rolling chairs (supplied by the hotel) from any room to the baths.

The ample dimensions of the Arlington rotunda (54 x 87 feet), its beautiful oaken finish, its magnificent chandeliers, its easy chairs and sofas, its massive fire places and mantels, make it the embodiment of cheerfulness and hospitality. Three concerts are given here every day by the Arlington orchestra. From the rotunda, a grand stair-

way circles upward below a large glass dome; on one side are the reading and writing rooms, and on the other, the large dancing hall, with a white maple floor of high polish, and adapted in every way to the purpose for which it is set apart. There is dancing in the hall every evening from nine to ten o'clock, and every Wednesday evening is given a "hop," the orchestra furnishing the music.

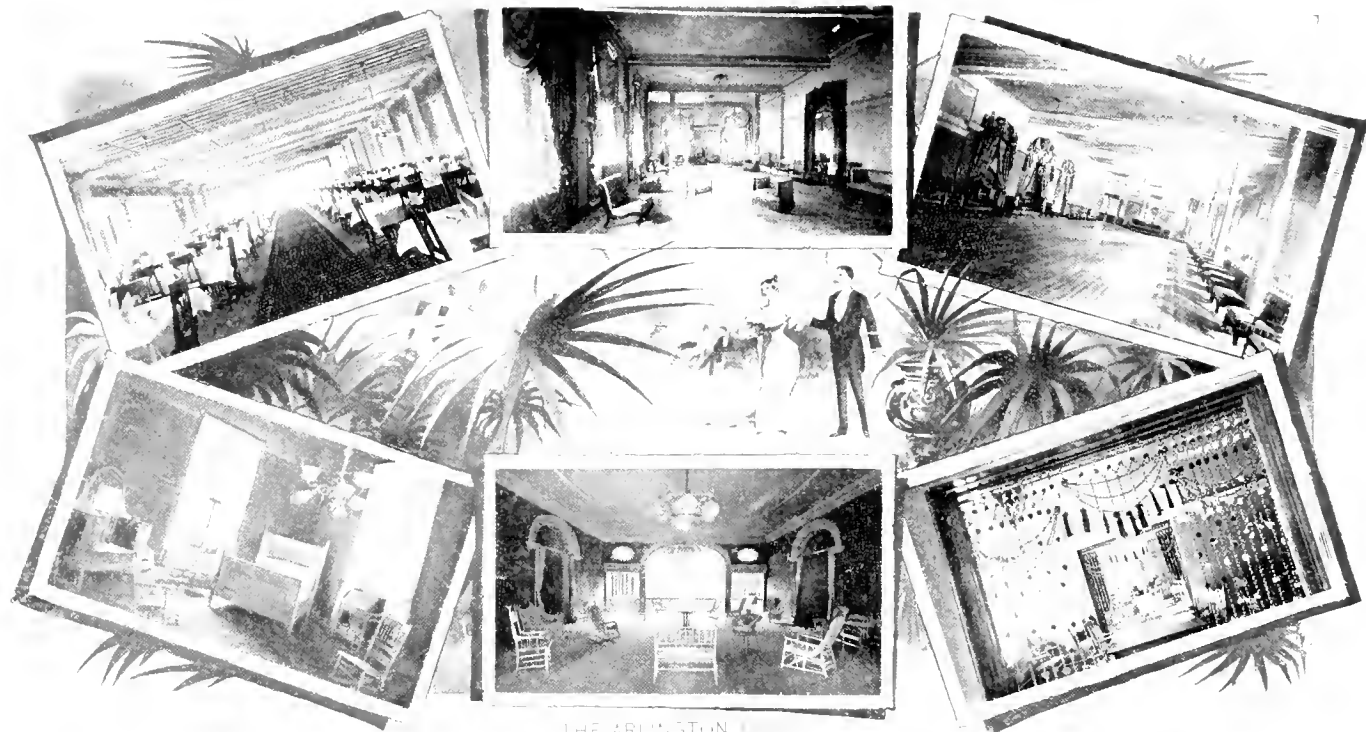
The main dining-room is 120 feet in length, lighted by windows on three sides, and well ventilated. The ceiling is of



FIRE ESCAPE—ARLINGTON HOTEL.



THE OFFICE—ARLINGTON HOTEL.



THE ARLINGTON

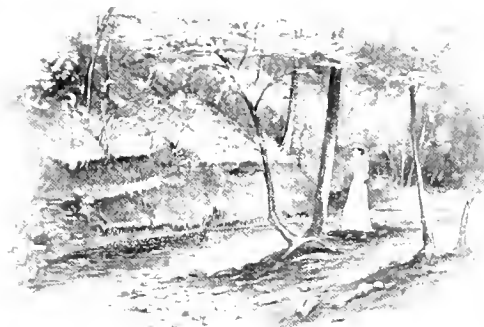
THE PARK PLACE
 THE MORNING ROOM

THE BALL ROOM
 THE LUNcheon ROOM

ornamental paneled steel, and the furnishings are in ivory and gold, forming a rich and pleasing effect. Modern chefs are in charge of the kitchen, and the cuisine is the pride of the management and delight of the guests. Every part of the world is drawn upon to supply the tables, and the attention is prompt, courteous and thorough. There are two ladies' ordinaries in connection with the main dining-room, which are richly carpeted and sumptuously furnished, giving, altogether, a seating capacity for 500 guests. A unique and perfect system of fire escapes is afforded by the proximity of the hotel to the mountain at its rear.



HELL'S HALF ACRE



DRIPPING SPRINGS.

In the first place, danger from fires is minimized by excluding them from every room in the house except the kitchen.

Then, to afford double protection and convenience, a balcony is constructed at the rear of each story, from which an iron bridge-way leads out upon the mountain roads. This provides against every possible danger, and renders the hotel absolutely safe. Every portion of the house is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The Arlington is open the year round. Communications should be addressed to Lyman T. Hay, Manager.

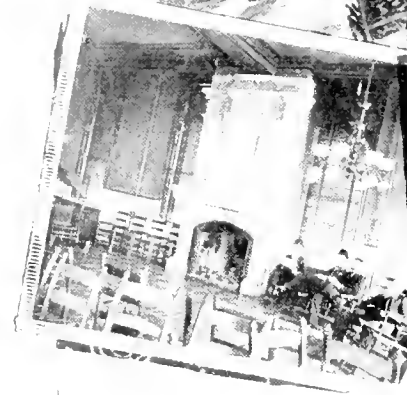
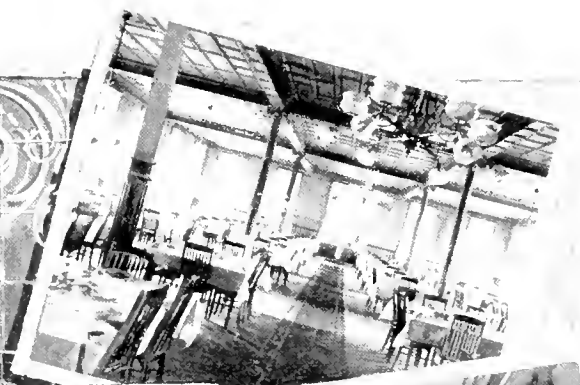


THE PARK HOTEL EDGEMOOR, MICHIGAN

The Park Hotel.

THIS popular family resort is a handsome, five-story, white brick building, situated on Malvern Avenue, a quiet, shaded street, two or three blocks from the railroad station, and in the opposite direction from the noise and bustle of the business portion of the city, but connected therewith with a well-equipped line of electric street cars. The architectural beauty of the hotel with its pleasing promise of quiet and comfort, and its charming surroundings, appeal at once to the visitor. Located on an eminence, in a natural park of some ten acres with grassy, flower-bedecked lawns and lofty trees, it commands an unobstructed view, on every side, of the picturesque Ouachita Valley and the encircling arms of its mountain lover—the Ozark range. On any bright, sunny afternoon—and they are plenty at Hot Springs—the Park presents an attractive picture. The broad verandas are gay with guests, some promenading slowly to and fro, others engaged in a go-as-you-please contest—six miles around and back to the mile—and still others in easy chairs, enjoying the warmth and geniality around them. Inside, the same air of cheerfulness prevails. The roomy rotunda is superb in its ornamentation, brilliantly lighted from all sides, and enlivened by the presence and conversation of a hundred people who gather in jolly, chattering groups, or loiter lazily in the huge rocking chairs behind a paper or the latest novel, while at short intervals a fine orchestra drowns with its melody the hum of busy voices.

The grand dining hall, a model of elegance, extends the width of the entire building and the length of the main wing, with large windows occupying three sides and giving it the same bright and cheerful appearance noticeable in the rotunda, and which is characteristic of the entire house. The kitchen is located in a separate and perfectly fire-proof building, and those who are permitted to investigate its mysteries are filled with admiration at its conveniences and absolute cleanliness. This is the



THE LARGEST

only place about the hotel where fire is ever allowed, except a glowing back log in the great fire place in the grand rotunda on occasional chilly evenings.

On one side of the main hall are the writing and card rooms and the ladies' ordinary; on the other, the grand parlor, a noble apartment with royal furnishings, decorations—and more windows. Adjoining this, is a smaller parlor for the ladies, which partakes of the same magnificence as the larger.

There are 275 guest rooms, all equally well furnished and fitted, and all looking out upon the park surrounding the hotel. They are arranged singly or *en suite* and are provided with every accessory for the comfort of guests, many having private bath rooms attached.

The Park is surmounted by a grand observatory, an airy pavilion, thirty-five by sixty-five feet, walled with windows, from which a grand view—including apparently most of the State of Arkansas—is to be had. This observatory is reached by the elevator, and contains a hundred rocking chairs, a splendid lounging-place for lazy people on a lazy day.

The entrance to the Park bath house adjoins the elevator on the main floor. The bath house is a separate building from the hotel, but so near that it is not fifty steps from the elevator to the baths through a covered passage. It contains forty rooms with marble walls, tiled floors and porcelain tubs for the regulation Hot Springs baths, separate rooms for Russian, vapor, Turkish, needle, electric and other cleansing devices, hot rooms, cooling rooms, etc., until one wonders if there is anything in the bathing line which is not to be found in perfection in this three-story palace of purification.

The dancing pavilion is in still another building apart from the hotel, but connected with it by a covered way. This handsome structure is devoted exclusively to the votaries of Terpsichore and other amusements. The weekly hop at the Park comes on Saturday nights, and is the occasion of the gathering of the social clans of all the hotels. Communications should be addressed to Ed. Hogaboom, Manager.



HOTELS AT HOT SPRINGS.

THE HOTEL
THE HOTEL

THE HOTEL

Other Hotels and Boarding Houses.

THE visitor to Hot Springs is never at a loss to find a lodging-place, suited alike to his tastes and his pocket-book. Besides the three large hotels already described, and which are more especially patronized by the wealthier class of pleasure-seekers and invalids, there are a dozen or more first-class hostelrys at which lower rates prevail, and 400 or 500 boarding-houses. The range of prices is, as might be expected, from \$3.00 a week to \$2.00 a day, or even more, if desired, the convenience and comfort of the accommodations corresponding, of course, to the difference in rates. Of these hotels among the best known are the Hotel Hay, the Pullman, the Avenue, the Great Northern, the Hotel Worrell, the Josephine, the Sumpter, the Plateau and the Grand Waukesha.

The more pretentious boarding-houses assume names—the Albion, the Burlington, Taylor's, the Gardner House, Magnolia Villa, Haynes' Villa, for example. These houses are handsomely furnished, conveniently located, with pleasant surroundings, and are well patronized, as their excellent conduct deserves. Following the descending scale of prices, come the numerous lodging-houses, whose only name is the invariable "elegantly furnished rooms for rent, with board," and last come the furnished rooms: nearly every house in the city, even to the humblest cabin, having a "vacant room" somewhere about the premises.

A complete list of hotels and lodging-houses at Hot Springs, giving location, number of guests that can be accommodated and rates charged by each, is printed on the following pages:

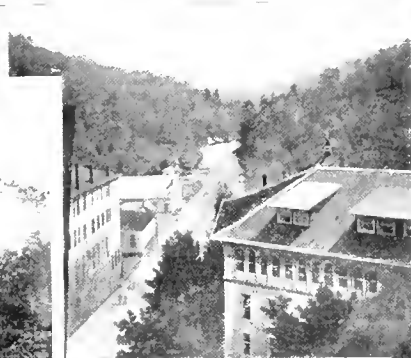
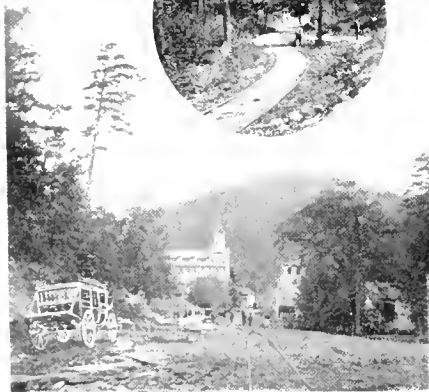
and Boarding Houses . .

The rates named herein are those in force during the Winter. Much lower rates can be secured from nearly all during the Summer, or, say, from June 1st to November 1st, owing to there being a lesser number of visitors at this time of year.

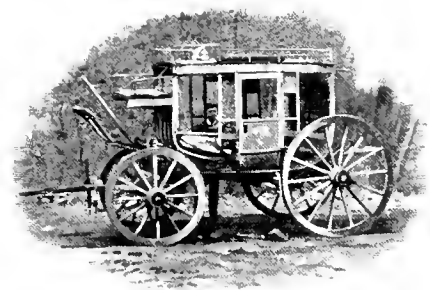
Hotels and Boarding Houses—Continued

NAME.	LOCATION.	GUESTS.	RATE PER DAY.	PRICE PER WEEK.
Hotel West	Omaha Avenue	40	1.00	1.00 to 5.00
Windsor Hotel	Park Avenue	40	1.00 to 1.50	5.00 to 8.00
The Albion	Grove Street	40	2.00	6.00 to 12.00
Illinois House	Omaha Avenue	35	1.00	5.00 to 7.00
The Victoria	Olive Street	25	1.00	5.00 to 8.00
Barnes House	Park Avenue	25	1.50	6.00 to 10.00
Gardner House	Whittington Avenue	20	1.50	7.00 to 10.00
Haines Villa	Park Avenue	20	1.50	6.00 to 8.00
Palmyra Hotel	Omaha Avenue	20	1.00	5.00 to 8.00
Harley Cottage	Central Avenue	20	1.00	1.00 to 5.00
Dallas House	Chapel Street	20	1.00	5.00 to 7.00
McCrory House	Reserve Avenue	20	1.00	1.00 to 5.00
Jacobs House	Market Street	20	1.00	1.00 to 6.00
Hickson House	Market Street	20	1.00	1.00 to 6.00
Kentucky House	Market Street	20	1.00	1.00
Cottage Home	Omaha Avenue	20	1.00	5.00 to 7.00
Boyle House	Spring Street	20	1.00 to 1.50	5.00 to 7.00
Keeley Institute	Benton Street	20	1.50	8.00
The Claybrook	Park Avenue	20	1.50	5.00 to 8.00
Crescent House	Central Avenue	20	1.00	2.00 to 7.00
Taylor House	Park Avenue	20	1.00	7.00 to 10.00
Hickill House	Chapel Street	20	1.00	2.00 to 7.00
Grand View	Park Avenue	25	1.00 to 1.50	5.00 to 7.00
The Bloomington	Omaha Avenue	25	1.00 to 1.50	5.00 to 8.00
Nettles House	Cedar Street	20	1.50 to 2.00	6.00 to 10.00
The Magnolia	Park Avenue	20	1.50	5.00 to 7.00
Morris House	Laurel Street	20	1.00	1.50
Missouri House	Omaha Avenue	20	1.00	1.00 to 5.00
Alamo Hotel	Prospect Avenue	20	1.00	5.00
Park View	Omaha Avenue	20	1.00 to 1.25	5.00 to 8.00
Rice Cottage	Pleasant Street	20	.75	1.00
The Brockway	Park Avenue	20	1.25 to 1.50	5.00 to 8.00
Hollander House	East Street	16	2.00	8.00 to 12.00
Taylor Cottage	Central Avenue	15	1.00	1.00
Lucas Place	Park Avenue	15	1.00 to 1.25	5.00 to 8.00

Happy Hollow



VIEW IN HAPPY HOLLOW.



THE OLD STAGE COACH

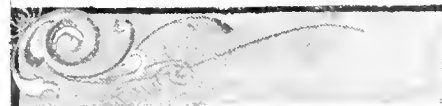
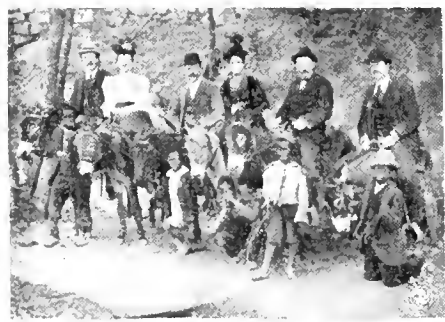
Happy Hollow.

Every one who visits Hot Springs quickly succumbs to the charms of Happy Hollow, and becomes its faithful admirer. A pleasant valley it is, indeed, and the favorite resort of pedestrians though a street car line has recently invaded the picturesque glen, much to the disgust of many who consider the new-comer an unwarranted encroachment upon their pet promenade. Happy Hollow has, in a general way, been so happily and graphically described by Mr. Wm. L. Belding, that his

description is herewith inserted. He says: "This is a dell that the imagination of the Greeks would have populated with all sorts of superhuman beings. It would have been a kingdom for fairies, a favorite haunt for nymphs and *dryads*, and might have been a trysting place for the gods and goddesses themselves.

"The place is neither a gorge nor valley, but a quiet and peace-inspiring glen—a narrow road-way, hewn from the side of the mountain, which disputes possession of the bottom of the dell with a creek. And a most delightful road it is, with the mountains thrusting their feet down from either side and nearly crushing you beneath the rocks, and rising gracefully to the height of three or four hundred feet, their sides covered with huge rocks and tall sighing pines and oaks, which, in the autumn, form a most delightful picture in yellow and emerald. The foot-path is excellent, the dell is cool, and there is a new charm at every step.

"At the terminus of the carriage road is located the celebrated Happy Hollow Spring. It is not hot water that boils up in the unique little summer-house that has been built over the spring, but,



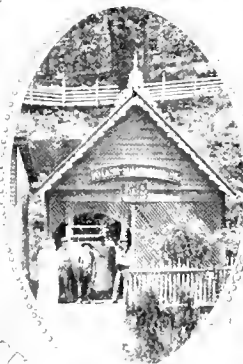
notwithstanding that, it is a mineral water of high grade and possessed of great medicinal virtue. It is used solely for drinking purposes and in connection with the hot baths. Dyspepsia and indigestion have no show whatever when brought into contact with Happy Hollow water. It drowns rheumatism and gout, and, as it acts directly on the liver and kidneys, it purifies the blood, producing a beautiful complexion, and is almost a specific in all diseases of the urinary organs. It is visited by great numbers, daily, who come to drink the water. Beyond the spring the road ceases, the glen becomes steep and the path is blocked and turned from side to side by huge boulders and the jagged, projecting edges of the mountain. At times it is almost impassable, and the explorer would like to give up and turn back, were it not that he desires to pursue the rocky way to the end and see where it commences or terminates."

Mr. Belding's explorer should not be discouraged. If he persists in pursuing the "rocky way," he will be amply rewarded for his climb, as the path leads him to the summit of Hot Springs Mountain, with its picturesque walks, grand views, beetling cliffs and magnificent forests. The walk along the crest of the mountain to and down the Grand Boulevard to the Army and Navy Hospital, is one of the greatest attractions at the Springs, and should not be overlooked by anyone.

Happy Hollow is the lair of the Hot Springs burro, a large drove of these interesting little brutes being kept here for the use of visitors and pleasure parties. On their backs the intricacies of the upper glens may be easily explored, and, as one does not present a particularly imposing appearance mounted upon one of these diminutive animals, the effect is ridiculous enough to furnish endless amusement, to say nothing of the wholesome exercise such a ride involves.



MOTHER AND CHILD.



Potash-Sulphur Springs.

A SHORT mile from Lawrence Station, and seven miles from Hot Springs, are located the health-giving Potash-Sulphur Springs. Ten trains pass Lawrence daily, and are met by hacks, which convey visitors to and from the Springs. A handsome two-story hotel, neatly furnished, and numerous cottages afford the best of accommodations to guests, and the table is satisfactory in all respects. The air at Potash-Sulphur is at all times pure and balmy, while surrounding mountains and valleys afford picturesque scenery, and charming walks and drives. Deer, wild turkey, quail and other game afford good shooting, and the Ouachita River, one mile distant, furnishes abundant sport for the angler. The Springs, which are near the hotel, are five in number, but all possessing similar properties. The waters are sulphuretted alkaline, and are highly esteemed by the medical fraternity of Hot Springs, who send many of their patients there to spend a few days while resting, after taking a course of hot baths. Dr. John C. Branner, State Geologist of Arkansas, says of them, "The importance of the Potash-Sulphur waters is too well known to admit of question."³ The chief ingredients are sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate and potassium chloride, the sodium amounting to 13.66 grains per gallon, the potassium to 3.51 grains per gallon."

The following diseases are cured or benefited by the use of the waters of this valuable spring. Dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, affections of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs, female diseases, dropsy, and all complaints originating from an excess of acid in the system, skin diseases and chronic dysentery. In diseases of the kidneys and urinary passages, stricture, gleet, and especially in catarrhs of affections, there is no known remedy so efficacious as this water. It acts as a solvent in the various forms of gravel, and is very efficacious in the treatment of all mercurial diseases.



MOUNTAIN VALLEY PARK

THE PAVILION

THE ROAD

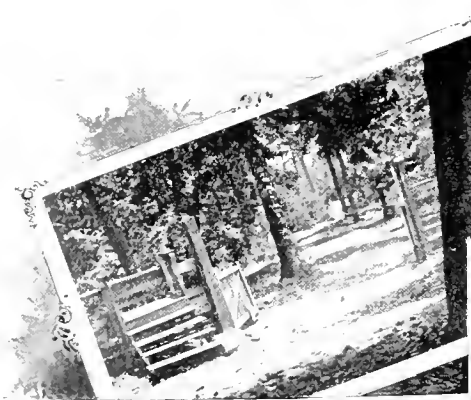
THE HOTEL

Mountain Valley Springs.

THE Mountain Valley Springs are located among the Ozarks, about twelve miles from Hot Springs, and the trip affords an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with Nature's finest handiwork. The journey can be made any way to suit the inclination of the tourist. There is a regular hack line running daily from the hotels of Hot Springs to Mountain Valley. There is the more private and independent way of hiring your own horse and buggy, and driving and stopping at will, wherever you are interested, or it can be made the objective point of a horseback tour. It is one of the most charming rides in the vicinity. The road is over the mountains, plunging into gorges and through enchanted glens. Notwithstanding it has been recently improved, it is still a mountain road, and at times leads by points of thrilling interest. This very enjoyable ride terminates in one of the most beautiful valleys in the Ozark range. On all sides are the mountain peaks, shutting in a portion of the earth of paradisiacal beauty, peace and quiet. Tall primeval forest trees are singing Nature's hymns over the valley. The patches of open are verdant with grass and shrubbery, and an air of seclusion and rest is all-prevalent. You will scarcely expect to find here a modern six-story hotel,



ENTRANCE TO THE GORGE.



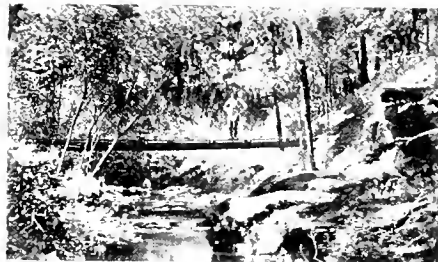
with "all the latest conveniences and comforts," as the hotel men say—and you don't. The hotel is entirely in keeping with the surroundings. You can expect quiet and rest at an inn, but not at a modern resort hotel. This is just the difference between the big, bustling hostelrys of the city we have just left behind, and the low, quaint structure nestling in Mountain Valley. Its picturesque architecture is Southern in character, being one story in height, and covering a great deal of ground. Cool, spacious verandas cover the whole front of the hotel. Trailing vines overrun it in greatest profusion, and, altogether, it is a charmingly rare picture, and fills the beholder with an overpowering desire to settle down here, bag and baggage, and stay until satisfied with Nature's charms.

Nature sometimes scores a bull's eye in her arrangement of things, and this feat was accomplished when these springs of health-renewing mineral waters were caused to burst forth in the midst of this beautiful valley.

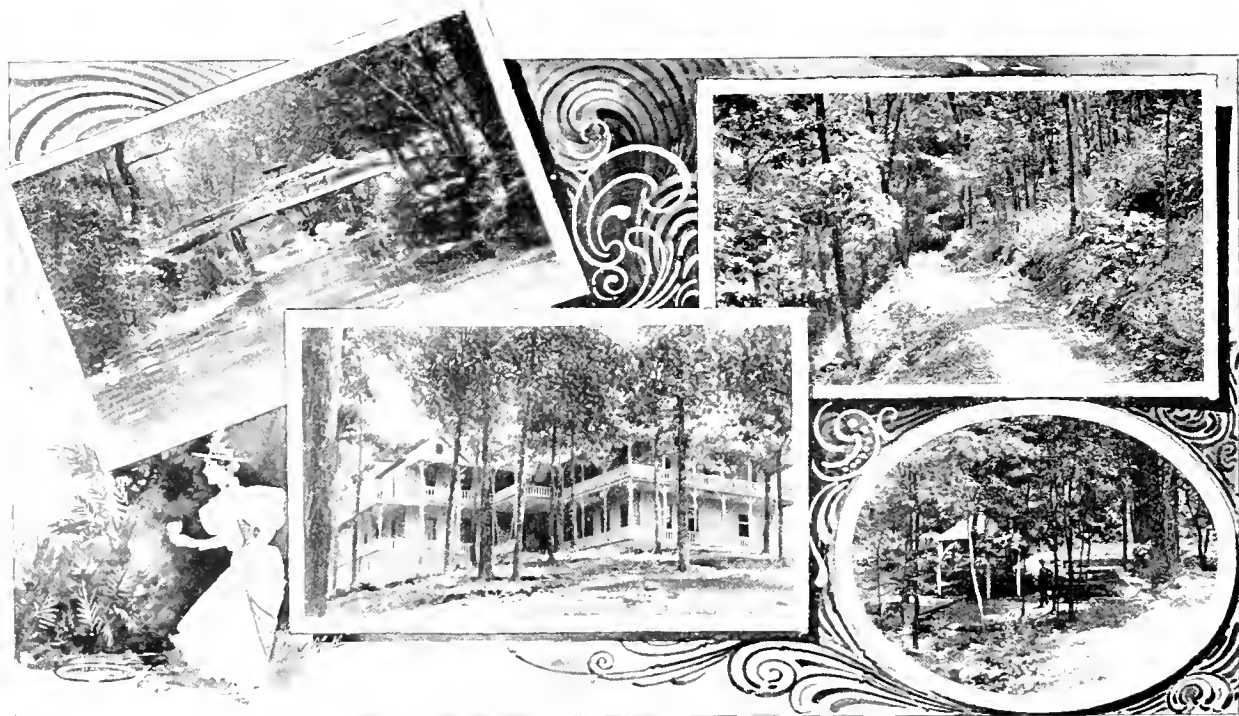
It is a matter of regret that the whole valley and springs could not have been located at a greater distance from the Hot Springs, so that they could have a chance at fame on their own merits.

The waters are very valuable, as their combined minerals constitute a curative medium for internal use not equalled. The analysis shows a large percentage of bicarbonate of iron, lime and magnesia, sulphate of lime, chloride of iron, chloride of iodine, and phosphoric acid, but not even a trace of organic matter.

They cure or benefit Bright's disease, and all kidney troubles, all dropsies of a kidney or liver origin, including cirrhosis, and are of great value in the treatment of female complaints.



FOOT-BRIDGE ON THE GULPHA.



LAKE HURON RESORT

DETROIT, MICH.

1904

LAKE HURON RESORT

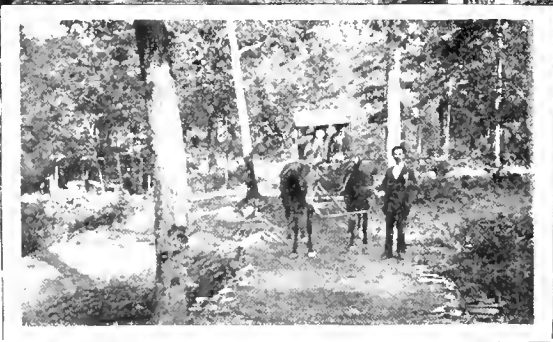
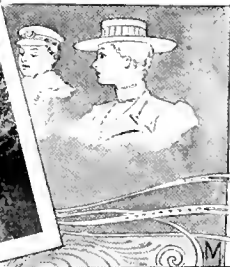
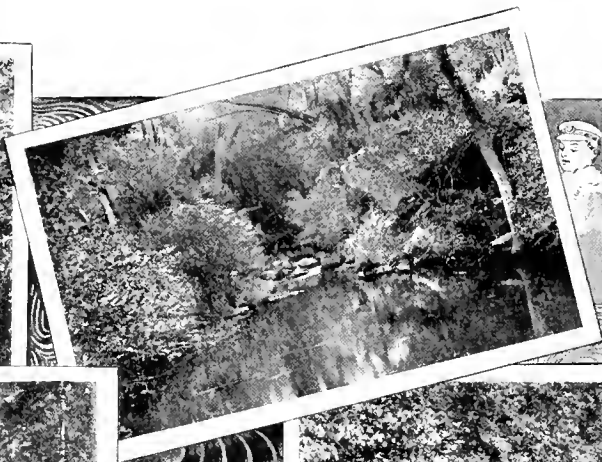
DETROIT, MICH.

Spring Lake Hotel and Springs.

SPRING LAKE is one of the most delightful resorts in the vicinity of Hot Springs. Located about four miles to the eastward, but a short distance from the railroad station of the same name, and reached by two excellent carriage roads, it is easy of access, and its picturesque surroundings make the trip thither one of the most enjoyable imaginable. The Springs, of which there are five, are nestled among the trees at the head of a little valley away up among the hills. The waters are chalybeate in character, and are strongly recommended for their tonic effect. Perched on the side of the hill, a short distance below the Springs is a neat little hotel, at which the service is most satisfactory, the rooms well furnished and lighted, and the table fully up to the standard of excellence maintained by the Hot Springs hotels. In the valley, at the base of the hills, lies Spring Lake, a small, but charmingly beautiful sheet of water, clear and deep, and stocked with gamey fish. There can be nothing more thoroughly enjoyable on a pleasant afternoon, than a drive or horseback ride to Spring Lake, a ramble through the woods, a row on the little lake, a hearty dinner at the hotel, and a pleasant journey home in the evening. It is also a most agreeable place to stay for several days, or even weeks, and many, particularly those affected with insomnia, avail themselves of its hospitable accommodations and quiet, restful surroundings.



SPRING LAKE.



Other Neighboring Resorts.

BESIDES the resorts suburban to Hot Springs, already described, there are many others, perhaps not quite so prominent or well patronized, but, nevertheless, possessing their own peculiar charm, and well worth the attention of the visitor.

Henry's Bonanza Springs, four miles to the westward of the city, have only recently been opened as a popular resort. A good hotel is maintained there, and as the trip out and back through the Ozarks is a charming one, abounding in beautiful mountain scenery, it has become a favorite one. Comfortable vehicles are run from the city to this resort daily, leaving in the morning, and returning in the afternoon, the expense, including dinner, being fixed at a very moderate figure.

Gillen's White Sulphur Spring is another favorite resort. The distance is in the neighborhood of three miles, and a rugged, rambling, romantic three miles it is, too. Leaving the city, the way leads at once into the forest along the south side of Hot Springs Mountain. The fording of the Gulpha is the first diversion, particularly if that obstreperous little stream is "up," as the local vernacular puts it. An old mill in a state of picturesque dilapidation stands near the ford, and a rude cabin nestles under the pines close by, with the inevitable accessories of dogs, pigs, chickens, and youngsters. Beyond the ford, the road takes up a tortuous winding and twisting around the hills, through swamps and thickets of scrub oaks, then skirting a noisy mountain stream, giving frequent glimpse of lofty mountains and deep gorges, until, after a final sharp curve, it brings up at the entrance of the hotel.

Like the other resorts in the vicinity of Hot Springs, Gillen's has every charm that forest and stream, mountain and valley, can lend it. The hotel is a two-story frame building, well enough furnished and managed, and much resorted to by parties of Hot Springers, who ride or drive out in the afternoon, take supper, and return in the evening.



The spring occupies a grotto of rock in a pagoda located in the center of an enclosed park. The waters are of the white sulphur variety, but are wholly free from sulphuretted hydrogen, and, therefore, unusually palatable for sulphur water. The waters contain carbonate of iron, lime and magnesia, and very small quantities of sulphuric acid, and of free carbonic acid. There is no trace of chlorine. When exposed to the air, a small amount of iron oxide is slowly deposited. The total mineral solids per gallon are sixteen grains.

The white sulphur water is employed with beneficial results in all cases of dropsy, liver and stomach disorders, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

Gillen's Spring is a good starting point for several of the local natural wonders, notably Hell's Half Acre and the Thousand Dripping Springs.

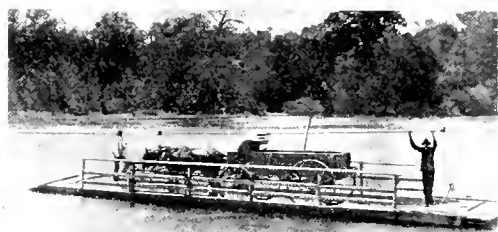
The trip to Hell's Half Acre may be covered on foot or on a horse, the former method being preferable for many reasons, and is a pleasing bit of mountain climbing.

Imagine a tract of an acre or more, sunken from ten to thirty feet below the level of the surrounding territory, and presenting nothing to the view but a jagged, jumbled, chaotic mass of sharp-edged, irregular, multi-colored rocks. Rocks of all sizes and shapes and compositions; rocks of limestone, slate, flint, and granite; rocks igneous and aqueous; and rocks the like of which are not to be found elsewhere; a barren, weird, forbidding conglomeration of boulders; an arsenal for Titans. Indian tradition has it that, when Gitchee Manito, the Great Spirit, smote the crags of the mountains, and released the imprisoned hot waters for the healing of the nations, he, finding no suitable place for the disposition of the shattered fragments, thrust his mighty finger into the earth and dumped them in the hole.

The Thousand Dripping Springs, another natural curiosity, are located about a mile and a half to the northeast of Gillen's, and are reached by a good road. They issue from a huge rocky ledge which overhangs the roadway, and which is pierced by a myriad of crevices, each one forming a separate spring.



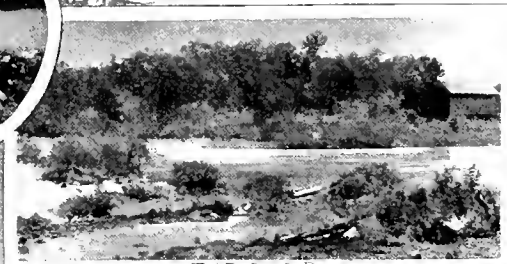
FISHING



THE FERRY



THORNTON'S MILL



THE FORD

Scenes on the Ouachita River

LEAF IN THE ... HOT SPRING

Horseback Riding and Driving.

HOT SPRINGS is a paradise for the equestrian. To every point of the compass, beautiful shaded roads and bridle paths meander away over mountain and plain, through wooded dells and across sparkling streams. No American resort can boast of so many charming drives, or of such infinite variety. One can take a different route every day for a month and not exhaust the repertory, and find each day some new and unexpected charm. In all the principal hotels maps will be found showing the location of the various roads and trails to the entire picturesque and rugged vicinity, enabling a perfect stranger to explore and enjoy them without the aid of a guide. The numerous mineral springs and creeks are also located on these maps.

The horses to be hired at the Springs are of unusual excellence, and a source of agreeable surprise to the visitor. They are mostly Kentucky stock, highly bred and especially trained for horseback riding, gentle, sure-footed, speedy and of easy gait.

One of the most delightful drives is out Park Avenue. The beginner will find the ride around North Mountain, through the gorge of the Gulpha, and returning by the railroad depot, one of sufficient length and beauty to start with, and also to warrant an investment in witch-hazel, or some other alleviator of soreness, upon his return. Or, he may go to the big Chalybeate Spring, some two miles out, one of the features of the locality. Here, a spring of clear, sparkling water, strongly impregnated with iron, and some eight feet in diameter, gushes out of the bank in a stream the size of a brook, and tumbles in a miniature cascade into the branch of the Gulpha that murmurs alongside. The water has many virtues, and is considered extremely beneficial by the thousands who use it. The spring is in a charming little valley, surrounded by giant oaks and other trees, and is a delightful retreat on a warm afternoon. Across the road, on the hill top, is a long rambling one story structure, formerly used as a hotel, which

lends novelty to the scene; and as the visitor looks, a little black-eyed, bare-footed nymph, glass in hand, darts from the door, and, dancing across the valley to the spring, stands ready to serve the water to the thirsty equestrian. A little farther on the road forks, the one on the right leading through a fertile valley, across the south fork of Saline River, on to Little Rock, while the one on the left winds around the mountains and through the forests to Mountain Valley, a popular health resort described elsewhere.

Another charming drive for an afternoon is around Sugar Loaf and West Mountains, going out Whittington Avenue, climbing and descending the mountain by a tortuous road, which at every turn displays some new and magnificent view of valley and distant mountain range, thence to and across Bull Bayou, down the west bank of this beautiful stream, to the Bear Mountain Road, and thence back to the city. The ride to the Ouachita, by any one of half a dozen roads, is always a pleasant one, as are those to Gillen's White Sulphur Spring, to Spring Lake, and to Potash-Sulphur Springs.

Horseback parties are extremely popular, and any pleasant afternoon squads of both sexes may be seen dashing off to the mountains, to return at dusk, with faces all aglow with health, and with magnificent appetites for dinner.

Carriage Drives.

While the country roads, with a few exceptions, are a little rough for carriage driving, the drives around the city are good and in sufficient number and variety. Most of the streets and avenues are macadamized, and improvement in this direction is going on constantly. It is understood that a good portion of the \$74,000 realized at the recent sale of government lots will be devoted to the construction of boulevards and carriage roads. As it is, the boulevard on Whittington Avenue, the Grand Boulevard, the road to Potash-Sulphur Springs, Park, Malvern and Central avenues, and the Dallas and Arkadelphia roads, afford all needed facilities.

Any kind of a vehicle can be hired, from the most elegant landau down to the buck-board.

Report of the Health Department, City of Hot Springs, Arkansas, for 1893.

PER CENT OF DEATHS IN A FEW OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Albany, N. Y.	7 months	29.64	Macon, Ga.	8 months	19.07	St. Louis, Mo.	9 months	17.04
Baltimore, Md.	10 "	21.46	Memphis, Tenn.	9 "	19.96	Savannah, N. Y.	7 "	18.79
Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 "	21.63	Milwaukee, Wis.	8 "	16.14	Toledo, Ohio	10 "	16.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	10 "	20.19	Mobile, Ala.	8 "	27.75	Troy, N. Y.	7 "	21.50
Charleston, S. C.	9 "	26.47	Nashville, Tenn.	4 "	18.97	Washington, D. C.	10 "	22.82
Chattanooga, Tenn.	10 "	14.39	New Haven, Conn.	6 "	23.97	Worcester, Mass.	9 "	19.79
Chicago, Ill.	the year	18.24	New Orleans, La.	10 "	26.13	London, Eng.	7 "	20.28
Cincinnati, Ohio	9 months	18.82	New York, N. Y.	the year	24.08	Liverpool, Eng.	7 "	21.05
Davenport, Iowa	9 "	17.50	Petersburg, N. J.	9 months	21.77	Manchester, Eng.	7 "	28.13
Dayton, Ohio	10 "	18.65	Philadelphia, Pa.	the year	24.60	Glasgow, Scot.	6 "	22.29
Hartford, Conn.	10 "	21.59	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8 months	21.93	Dublin, Ire.	5 "	25.50
Jersey City, N. J.	7 "	24.29	Providence, R. I.	10 "	21.52	Paris, France	5 "	21.48
Knoxville, Tenn.	10 "	15.83	Richmond, Va.	9 "	24.87	Berlin, Ger.	5 "	18.31
Los Angeles, Cal.	10 "	14.49	Rochester, N. Y.	5 "	18.74	Hot Springs, Residents and Visitors		17.00
Lynn, Mass.	9 "	17.44	Sacramento, Cal.	8 "	16.00	Hot Springs, Residents		16.15
			San Francisco, Cal.	9 "	16.81			

AREA OF CITY AND EXTENT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Population, resident and visiting	23,000	Physicians	6	Capacity Cold Storage Factory per day	
Residents	17,000	Planing Mills and Sash and Door Fac.	1	in Pons	17
No. of visitors during the year	70,000	Tories	4	Capacity Valley Factory per day in	
No. of Daily Papers	3	Acres in City	1,200	Pons	12
No. of Weekly Papers	0	Acres in Parks, including Government	888	Miles of Gas Main	5
No. of Monthlies, Illustrated	2	Reservations	5	Miles of Water Main	18
No. of Job Printing Offices	0	Miles in City	1	Fire Hydrants	86
Medical Journal	1	Linear Miles of Street	89	Capacity of Water Works per day in	
Churches	23	Miles of Electric Street Railway	10	Gallons	2,250,000
Schools	10	Miles of Street Railway—Horse	1	Miles of Telephone Wire	190
Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Tour		Miles of Electric Light Wire	40	Miles of Electric Light Wire	40
ished Houses, more than	400	Miles of Main Sewer	6.14	Hot Springs	7
Banks	4	Capacity Arctic Ice Factory per day in		Bath Houses	21
Drug Stores	22	Pons		Steam Laundries	3

REMARKS.

RAINFALL, No. of inches	1890, 6.77; 1891, 7.03; 1892, 7.88; 1893, 6.41; 1894, 6.46			
ELEVATION	PERCENT OF DEATHS			
Valley, No. feet above Gulf of Mexico	400			
Top of mountain on either side	1,200		1890	1891
Latitude	34° 34' N	Visitors and Residents	9.6	17.50
Longitude	92° 30' W	Residents	40	40,000
			8.4	6.14

HOW TO GET TO HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, AND WHO TO SEE OR ADDRESS FOR FULL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO RATES, ETC.

From Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City.

Mo. Pac. R'y to St. Louis, Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs without change; or Mo. Pac. R'y to Coffeyville, Kan., and Wagoner Route, via Ft. Smith and Little Rock, to Hot Springs.

C. E. STYLES, Pass'r and Ticket Agt., ATCHISON, KAN.

J. N. JOERGER, Passenger and Ticket Agent.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

F. T. WADE, Pass'r & Ticket Agent, etc., St. Joseph, Mo.

R. P. R. MILLAR, Freight & Ticket Agt. LINCOLN, NEB.

I. D. CORSELL, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

LINCOLN, NEB.

T. F. GODFREY, Pass'r & Ticket Agt. C. & O. RAILWAY, N.Y.

From St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, Ft. Smith, Helena and Texarkana.

Iron Mountain Route, through to Hot Springs.

B. H. PAYNE, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agent,

St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. MORTON, Passenger Agent,

Room 402, Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

M. GRIFFIN, City Passenger Agent,

N. W. Co. Broadway and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

From Salt Lake, Denver, Southwestern Missouri and Southern Kansas.

Mo. Pac. R'y to Coffeyville, and Wagoner Route, via Ft. Smith and Little Rock, to Hot Springs.

C. A. TRIPP, General Western Freight and Pass. Agt.,

1002 Larimer St., DENVER, Col.

I. F. HOFFMAN, Traveling Pass'r Agt., D. & S. R. Co.,

111 North Main St., WICHITA, KAN.

W. H. HOGG, Ticket Agent, etc., Ft. Smith, Ark.

From Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Quincy and the Northwest.

Any direct line to St. Louis, and the Iron Mountain Route, St. Louis to Hot Springs, without change.

RUSSELL WILSON, District Passenger Agent,

H. D. ARMSTRONG, Traveling Passenger Agent,

Without change,

Any direct line to St. Louis, and the Iron Mountain Route, St. Louis to Hot Springs.

From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cleveland,

Toledo, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Any direct line to St. Louis, and the Iron Mountain Route, St. Louis to Hot Springs.

Without change,

N. R. WARWICK, District Passenger Agent,

14 Vine St., CINCINNATI, O.

J. P. McCANN, Traveling Passenger Agent,

30 Broadway, NEW YORK.

LOUIS W. LEWALD, New England Passenger Agent,

300 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

From Richmond, Savannah, Atlanta, Charleston, Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, Birmingham

and the Southeast.

Any direct line to Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route, Memphis to Hot Springs.

A. A. GALLAGHER, Southern Passenger Agent,

Big Road House, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Any direct line to St. Louis or Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs

Without change.

From Louisville, Evansville, Lexington and Frankfort.

Any direct line to St. Louis or Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

Without change.

R. T. G. MATTHEWS, Southern Trav. Agt.,

301 W. Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

From Galveston, Houston, Velasco, Palestine, City of Mexico, Laredo, San Antonio, Austin

and San Marcos.

Any direct line to St. Louis or Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

I. A. G. N. R. and T. & P. R'y to Texarkana, and the Iron Mountain Route, Texarkana

to Hot Springs.

J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent,

ASTON, TENN.

From San Francisco, Los Angeles and All Points in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

So. Pac. to El Paso, T. & P. to Texarkana, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

T. F. FITZGERALD, Pacific Coast Passenger Agent,

121 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

From Colorado City, Abilene, Ft. Worth, Sherman, Denison, Paris, Dallas, Terrell, Marshall and Jefferson.

Texas & Pacific to Texarkana, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

From New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe and All Points in Northern Louisiana.

Texas & Pacific Railway to Texarkana, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

J. C. LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent,

ASTON, TENN., or any Ticket Agent Texas & Pacific Railway.

From Mobile, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg and All Points in Mississippi and Alabama.

Any direct line to Arkansas City or Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

A. A. GALLAGHER, Southern Passenger Agent,

Big Road House, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Any direct line to St. Louis or Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

Without change.

Any direct line to St. Louis or Memphis, and the Iron Mountain Route to Hot Springs.

Without change.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 610 542 7